

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## LAW OF THE SEA TREATY

## HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, do the Russians know something we do not?

Mr. Speaker, I recently read an excellent article published in the Washington Times which makes a curious observation about the Clinton administration's Law of the Sea Treaty [LOST]. On July 29, the Clinton State Department bound the United States to this fatally flawed document which may be presented to the Senate for ratification as early as this October. I note that to date, no other industrialized country has ratified this monument to the new international world order.

The article points out that the Russians have expressed misgivings about LOST because it does not sufficiently embrace capitalism. Odd words coming from the former supreme Communist country. This should give the United States serious pause before President Clinton surrenders our sovereignty to an unprecedented United Nations monolithic bureaucracy which will control over 70 percent of the world's surface. President Reagan rightly rejected LOST in 1983; the U.S. Senate should overwhelmingly vote no in 1994.

I commend this article to my colleagues and ask them to join with me in urging Members of the other body to scuttle the Law of the Sea Treaty.

The text of the article follows:

[From the Washington Times, Aug. 16, 1994]

COLLECTIVE PARTS OF THE LOST MACHINERY

(By Doug Bandow)

In Washington bad ideas never die. They simply lie dormant, waiting for a sympathetic bureaucrat or politician to revive them. So it has been with the Law of the Sea Treaty, or LOST, as the agreement, which covers everything from navigation to seabed mining, is appropriately known. Early this month the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held preliminary hearings on the LOST, which the Clinton administration is soon to formally submit to the Senate for ratification.

Treaty negotiations began in 1973 and immediately became part of the Third World's redistributionist campaign against the West. The Carter administration, its delegation led by Nixon apparatchik Elliot Richardson, negotiated a deal that would have essentially created a second United Nations, with the purpose of mulcting industrialized states and distributing the resulting loot to the Third World voting majority.

Luckily, Ronald Reagan was elected before the LOST was concluded; the administration then said no thanks when presented with the completed treaty in early 1982. In the intervening years, the LOST was ratified by such world powers as Fiji, Jamaica, Belize, Cuba, Cameroon, Yemen, Angola, Djibouti and

Comoros. No industrialized state, not even the Soviet Union, joined in, however, the LOST looked to be about as effective as the so-called Moon Treaty, which authorizes creation of an "international regime" to govern outer space and which—I am not making this up, to quote humor columnist Dave Barry—took effect 10 years ago in July.

But President Clinton's foreign policy advisers, living up to their reputation as the Carter B-team, decided to revive the LOST. They won a few changes in the most nonsensical provisions, while accepting an overall system—with International Seabed Authority, Enterprise, Council, Assembly and more—that was guaranteed to become yet another multilateral boondoggle. So in late July the United States signed the convention. U.N. Ambassador Madeleine Albright told the U.N. General Assembly that the administration was happy to endorse an agreement that "provides for the application of free market principles to the development of the deep seabed" and that "establishes a lean institution that is both flexible and efficient."

Mrs. Albright's claims did not go unchallenged, however. The next day Russian Ambassador H.E. Ostrovsky rose to state his nation's opposition to the LOST. Though the amendments were "a step forward," he allowed, he doubted that the new agreement could achieve its goals. Of particular concern to Moscow, he explained, was the fact that "general guidelines such as necessity to promote cost-effectiveness cannot be seriously regarded as a reliable disincentive." Already—before the treaty had even gone into force—he pointed to "a trend to establish high paying positions which are not yet required."

On this issue, at least, Russia has become more cost-conscious and capitalist than the United States. But then, this should come as no surprise. After all, so consistently left-wing has been President Clinton's program that he quickly gained a special foreign admirer: former Polish dictator Wojciech Jaruzelski. Gen. Jaruzelski last year publicly apologized for his crackdown on the Solidarity union in December 1981. He acknowledged that communist doctrines were "partly utopian and partly wrong," and emphasized that he retained "the values of the left." What political philosophy did he feel closest to? "Actually, in Clinton's program I see elements I like a lot," he explained.

And why shouldn't the former dictator like what he saw? A faster growing state, increased manipulation of the economy, higher penalties on the most productive and entrepreneurial, nationalization of the health care system, and Orwellian newspeak about reliance on free markets. President Clinton may be more committed to the democratic political process, but he shares with Gen. Jaruzelski a belief in the infinite perfectibility of man by beneficent social engineers running the state.

Nowhere is this more evident than with the LOST. Though obscure, the agreement represents the high tide of international collectivism. Ocean mining is an industry that is best left alone, with just a minimal system to arbitrate any mine site disputes.

Thus, the real purpose of the LOST, which creates an expansive and expensive U.N. regulatory regime, is to promote an extortionate "New International Economic Order" under which Western taxpayers underwrite Third World regimes. And this the administration's modest treaty improvements will not change.

But then, we probably should have expected this. Years ago foreign policy analyst Zbigniew Brzezinski predicted that the Soviet and American systems would converge. The collapse of communism made that forecast seem silly. But with Russia haphazardly moving toward the free market and the United States shifting ever more purposefully toward collectivism, it looks like the Clinton administration may bring Mr. Brzezinski's idea to pass.

SALE OF KC-135A TANKER  
AIRCRAFT TO TURKEY

## HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Turkey is an important ally with which the United States shares long-standing political, economic and military ties.

On June 14, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was notified, transmittal number 94-19, of the administration's intent to fulfill a request from the Government of Turkey to purchase 10 KC-135A tanker aircraft pursuant to section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act and section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act. This notification represented the first United States sale of in-flight refueling capabilities to Turkey. This sale raised several important policy issues that merited further exploration beyond the information contained in a normal arms sale notification.

On June 24, I wrote to the Secretary of State on this proposed sale. On July 18, I received a response from the Department of State.

The text of the correspondence follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, DC, July 18, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of June 24 to Secretary Christopher concerning the transfer of 10 excess KC-135A tanker aircraft to the Government of Turkey (GOT). In supporting this decision, the Administration carefully examined its political and military consequences in great detail.

Turkey is a secular, democratic and pro-western country in a region where U.S. strategic interests in Europe, the Middle East and Central Asia converge. Most other nations in the region are neither democratic nor pro-western. A major supporter of the Coalition during the Gulf War, Turkey continues to provide critical base access and

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

support for U.S. and UN humanitarian and sanctions-enforcement operations vis-a-vis Iraq. The United States has a strong interest in ensuring that Turkey's and NATO's defenses in this region are strong.

The provision of NATO-compatible tankers will enhance the security of this important ally and will buttress U.S. and Alliance capabilities. The provision of the tankers will permit the Turkish Air Force to conduct combat air patrols for extended periods of time to defend its southern and eastern borders. These aircraft are based in the West and currently can only operate in the south and east for periods of 30 to 60 minutes. The tankers will save the Turkish Air Force the expense of building new bases in the south and east, where weather conditions often interfere with flight operations and aircraft would be more vulnerable to Iraqi and Iranian missile attack. Additionally, the tankers will allow Turkey to participate more fully in NATO, UN, or other international missions in the region which might be necessary in the future.

We have carefully weighed the effect this transfer could have on the military balance in the Aegean and on Aegean tensions. We concluded that the tankers do not present a significant increase in the threat to Greece. If Turkey had aggressive intentions toward Greece, it could cover Greek territory effectively with its present air capability. We informed the Greek government of the transfer and have received no objection.

We have informed the Government of Turkey that a number of specific conditions would be included in the written transfer agreement for the tankers signed by both sides. These conditions are: 1) access to the tankers by the U.S. and NATO in any NATO contingency; 2) no use of the tankers except in a NATO contingency, self-defense, collective measures requested by the United Nations, or other contingencies as agreed to by the U.S.; and 3) upgrading of the tankers in conformity with NATO standards.

I hope this information is helpful to you. Please do not hesitate to contact us again if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN  
Assistant Secretary Legislative Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 24, 1994.

HON. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,  
Secretary of State,  
Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHRIS: I write with regard to the notification of June 14, 1994, pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (transmittal number 94-19), that the United States is proposing to the Government of Turkey an arms sale involving the rework, overhaul and modification of ten KC-135A tanker aircraft transferred as excess defense articles.

There are several policy issues related to this sale that merit further examination. In this regard, I would appreciate your response to the following questions:

Why is it in the U.S. national interest to proceed with this sale at this time?

What mission requirements will the sale of tanker aircraft allow the Turkish Air Force to fulfill that it is unable to fulfill today?

What was the reaction of the Government of Greece to this proposed sale?

What, if any, conditions will the United States attach to the use and deployment of these tanker aircraft?

What, if any, restrictions will the Government of Turkey agree to with regard to the use and deployment of these tanker aircraft?

I appreciate your prompt attention to this matter, and look forward to your early reply.

With best regards,  
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman.

# TRIBUTE TO MEN AND WOMEN WHO WORK IN IRON ORE INDUS- TRY

## HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the many men and women who have dedicated their livelihoods to the iron ore industry in the Great Lakes region. September 19, 1994, marks the 150th anniversary of the discovery of iron ore in the Lake Superior region which includes Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Western Ontario.

Iron ore, a valuable component to the industrial machine which drives America, was discovered in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in 1844. The discovery led to the creation of hundreds of iron ore mines in the region, sparking the settlement of a large portion of the upper Midwest. Furthermore, it advanced the industrial revolution in the United States, led to the development of the magnificent Soo Locks, and boosted the industrial economies of cities from Chicago to Pittsburgh.

Iron ore from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ontario was used to build the United States war machine. Virtually everything, from tanks to bombs, bullets to guns, was constructed from iron ore mined in the Lake Superior region. The discovery of iron ore has undoubtedly changed the lives of millions of people not only in our region of the country but around the world as well.

For 150 years men and women of the Great Lakes region have tirelessly toiled to extract this valuable resource from the rocky earth. Iron ore from the Lake Superior region has been used in steel to make everything from skyscrapers and railroad tracks to guitar strings and piano wire, and thousands of industrial and consumer products in between. Not only has it touched the lives of millions of Americans over several generations, iron ore from the Great Lakes region has played an integral part in building America's industrial base.

Mr. Speaker, the men and women who work in the iron ore industry rarely receive the recognition they deserve. On this special occasion, the 150th anniversary of the discovery of iron ore in the Great Lakes region, I would like to thank all the people over the years who have labored in forging America into the great Nation it is today. Congratulations, and best wishes.

# IN HONOR OF BILL HOLLOWAY'S 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE DAILY NEWS

## HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bill Holloway for 50 years of dedicated service to the Robinson Daily News. It is because of Bill Holloway and his colleagues that the Daily News has continued to provide important news and information to the people of the 19th Congressional District.

Bill began his newspaper career in Lawrenceville, IL as a delivery boy when he was just 11 years old. At the age of 14, Bill's family moved to Robinson, IL and he began working for the Daily News, the newspaper he has continued to work for 50 years. Bill's first job with the newspaper included sweeping the print shop floors and taking out the trash. Soon Bill found himself assisting with mailings and then setting type, which was completely accomplished by hand. Bill's dedication and hard work over the years led to him being named the newspaper's production manager.

Besides his 50 years of service to the newspaper, Bill has continued to play an active and important role in the community of Robinson. It seems Bill is always helping an individual in need. Whether it means providing food and clothing to the poor or assisting the elderly with tasks around the house, Bill is always willing to provide help. Bill serves as the president of the board of trustees for the First Baptist Church of Robinson. Bill Holloway has also been a life-long Democrat and an active member of the party for 20 years. Last year Bill became chairman of the Crawford County Democrat Party, a position he holds with pride.

Along with the people of the 19th Congressional District, I congratulate Bill Holloway on his 50 years of dedicated service to the Robinson Daily News, and I wish Bill, his wife, Rita, and their entire family continued happiness and good health in the years ahead.

# TRIBUTE TO JOHN B. CAPOGRECO

## HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. John B. Capogreco, who is retiring from 30 years of successful and dedicated service to the union membership and labor movement.

Mr. Capogreco graduated from Sacramento High School in 1954. In 1958, he completed sheet metal apprentice training before serving in the U.S. Army between 1960 and 1962.

Upon returning from the Army, Mr. Capogreco began his career with the Sheet Metal Workers. In 1968, he served as a member of the Sheet Metal Apprentice Board for Sheet Metal Local 162; 2 years later, he became the president of the board. From 1972 to 1982, Mr. Capogreco served as the business agent and from 1982 to the present, he has held the position of business manager.



In addition to his involvement with Sheet Metal Local 162, he has been an active member of numerous committees. The numerous organizations who have benefited from his service include: Sacramento-Sierra Building Trades Council; Sacramento Central Labor Council; AFL-CIO; Building Standards Board; County of Sacramento; Western States Council; Health & Welfare Pension for Northern California Sheet Metal Workers; International Association of Sheet Metal Workers; California Apprenticeship Council; Sacramento Joint Apprenticeship Training; and Sheet Metal Workers Local Unions and Councils.

I join Mr. Capogreco's many family and friends who gathered on Saturday evening, September 10, 1994, to salute his accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize John B. Capogreco for his unyielding commitment to his profession. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him success and happiness in the future.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER FOR MINORITY MUSEUM, ARCHIVES, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROFESSIONALS ACT

##### HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to join with my colleague, Congressman DAVID HOBSON, in introducing the National Training Center for Minority Museum, Archives, and Historic Preservation Professionals Act, a measure to provide for training of professionals in Minority Museum, Archives, and Historic Preservation Studies, and to train minority professionals in these areas.

In legislation enacted in 1976, Congress first recognized that there is a gross underrepresentation of minority museum and archives professionals. In 1978, Congress passed legislation establishing a national commission to develop plans for construction and operation of an African-American museum. The National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center at Wilberforce, OH, opened to the public in April 1988. The museum has exceeded all expectations in the quality of exhibits, and number of visitors. This museum has one of the largest collections of African-American historical and cultural material in our Nation.

It was the intent of Congress to establish a training center and educational program at the museum. In addition, Congress has more recently directed the National Park Service to undertake efforts to preserve and interpret the Underground Railroad and its significance, not only for African-Americans, but for all Americans. Wilberforce, OH played a major role in the Underground Railroad, and is ideally suited to assist the National Park Service in properly interpreting this important chapter in America's social and cultural history.

Mr. Speaker, a scarcity of minority museum professionals, and people trained in minority museum and archives studies, has resulted in

the failure to preserve important minority historical and cultural sites and artifacts. There is currently no institution of higher learning in our Nation which has a curriculum leading to a degree in Minority Museum, Archives, and Historic Preservation Studies. By means of a contract with a consortium of institutions of higher education, a program of study leading to a graduate degree in Minority Museum, Archives, and Historic Preservation Studies will be implemented at the training center.

The National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center now seeks support from Congress for establishment of the training center. Congress intended that there be a Federal-State partnership to fund the museum, yet thus far, the State of Ohio has assumed almost exclusive financial responsibility for the museum. The State of Ohio assumed this responsibility with the understanding, based on the original legislation, that Congress would provide financial support.

If the intent of the original legislation is to be carried out, the training center must be constructed. The State of Ohio has gone as far as it can without Federal financial support. Completion of the second phase of the project, the construction of the training center, is a prerequisite for implementation of the Museum, Archives, and Historic Preservation Studies Program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to keep in mind the original intent of Congress not only to build a museum, but also to establish a training center with a Minority Museum, Archives, and Historic Preservation Studies Program. The Museum at Wilberforce is already a national treasure. With the establishment of the Museum, Archives, and Historic Preservation Studies Program, a solid foundation will exist for the preservation and presentation of our Nation's African-American and other minority heritage. I urge all my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

#### A TRIBUTE TO THE HASTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

##### HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Haston Free Public Library of North Brookfield, MA, on its 100th anniversary. I am proud that Massachusetts has a long-standing tradition of support for public libraries, and the Haston Free Public Library is a part of that tradition.

On September 20, 1894, the library was dedicated in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Erasmus Haston of North Brookfield, whose gift of \$46,000 paid for the entire construction of the library. Unlike most philanthropists, the Hastons were of the working class. Childless and retired, after many years working in the town's shoe factory, the Hastons wished to provide the town with a modern library building.

The library's dedication was a day of great civic pride for North Brookfield, and the library's tradition of service has only strengthened the community's pride. For 100 years the

Haston Free Public Library has encouraged literacy and a love of learning, and served as a crucial resource for both young and old.

In 1894 G. Stanley Hall, then president of Clark University, best articulated the goal and vision of the library when he said:

May it ever be held a sacred civic trust, may its generous support be not so much an annual duty as an annual joy to every voter and may it forever have a warm place in the heart of every inhabitant of this exalted and thrice beautiful town.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Haston Free Public Library on its 100th anniversary, and for its long tradition of service to the community.

#### CONGRATULATIONS PASTOR JIM HENRY

##### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

##### HON. BILL McCOLLUM

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, we are pleased to welcome to Washington the Reverend Jim Henry, pastor of First Baptist Church in Orlando and the newly elected president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Selected this June to lead the Nation's largest Protestant denomination, Pastor Henry faces many challenges for which he is well-prepared and well-respected. Indeed, though considered a theological conservative, Pastor Henry was chosen because of his ability to reach out to moderates and seek reconciliation.

Pastor Henry grew up in Nashville, graduated from Georgetown College, KY, and attended the New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary, where he earned both a bachelor's and master's degree in divinity.

Ordained as a minister in 1960, he began his ministry at Mount Pisgah Baptist Church in Melvin, AL. He then moved to Hollywood Baptist Church in Sledge, MS, and then to Two Rivers Baptist Church in Nashville. Since 1977, he has been minister of the First Baptist Church of Orlando.

Pastor Henry has served his church in a variety of important positions. He was president of the Nashville and the Florida Baptist Pastor's Conference, trustee for the Tennessee Baptist Convention, and for several Baptist colleges, and was an active member of several Southern Baptist Convention committees.

Pastor Henry has preached and taught throughout the Nation and has written extensively, particularly on issues affecting both family and youth. He has also been involved in many civic activities in Nashville and Orlando, with a special emphasis again on helping our youth. He is currently a member of the Central Florida Right to Life Executive Committee and the Orlando Crime Prevention Commission.

Pastor Henry is accompanied to Washington by his wife, Jeanette, his mother, Kathryn, his daughter and son-in-law, Betsy and Danny DeArmas, and family friends, Roxie Mathison and Derrick and Jennifer Huckleberry.

We wholeheartedly welcome Pastor Henry and his family to Washington and wish him godspeed as he assumes his responsibilities leading the Southern Baptist Convention.

## U.S. POLICY ON SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL AND ITS REPROCESSING

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on March 17 I wrote to the Department of State and the Department of Energy seeking clarification of U.S. domestic and international policy regarding spent nuclear fuel and its reprocessing.

On April 14, I received a reply from the Department of State. On August 17, I received a reply from the Department of Energy.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues this exchange of letters. The testimony mentioned in Assistant Secretary Sherman's letter is not printed here; it is available separately from the Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights. The text of the correspondence follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 17, 1994.

Hon. ROBERT L. GALLUCCI,  
Assistant Secretary for Political-Military Affairs,  
Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing with regard to the administration's draft environmental assessment which proposes urgent return to the U.S. of spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors. I would appreciate your articulation of how such returns of spent fuel will promote U.S. nonproliferation objectives.

I would like to seek clarification of U.S. domestic and international policy regarding spent nuclear fuel and its reprocessing.

Will the U.S. resume development of new low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuels to enable reactor conversion from high-enriched uranium (HEU)?

Does the U.S. plan to require all its own research reactors to convert from HEU to LEU fuels in accord with U.S. policy for foreign research reactors?

What is the U.S. doing to determine the status of spent fuel in countries that did not respond to DOE's survey of foreign research reactors (such as Iran, Pakistan, and South Korea)?

What is U.S. policy toward reprocessing HEU, as well as other fissile material?

What is U.S. policy toward reprocessing of fissile materials by other countries?

Do you support or oppose such reprocessing when it is for civilian purposes?

Could you share with the Committee public statements on your policy with respect to foreign reprocessing for civilian purposes?

A similar letter is being sent to the Honorable Thomas P. Grumbly, Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, and I would appreciate a coordinated response.

I appreciate your efforts in addressing this important issue.

With best regards,  
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, April 14, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House  
of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of March 17, 1994, about the Administration's draft environmental assessment of urgent-relief acceptance of foreign research reactor spent fuel, and the relationship of such returns of spent fuel to U.S. nonproliferation objectives. This letter responds to your questions relating to the international policy aspects of U.S. policy on return of the spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors. The Department of Energy (DOE) will respond to those questions specific to reactor conversions and the status of HEU in other countries.

The Department of Energy is in the process of preparing an Environmental Impact Statement on a policy to accept from foreign research reactors of up to 15,000 spent nuclear fuel elements containing uranium enriched in the United States. The proposed policy would be in effect for a period of up to fifteen years. This Environmental Impact Statement is scheduled to be released in draft form for public comment by the end of December 1994, and the final Environmental Impact Statement is to be completed by the end of June 1995. In the interim, to meet the urgent needs of certain foreign research reactor operators and to avoid failure of a key United States nuclear weapons nonproliferation objective of minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium in civil programs, DOE proposes to accept a small number of foreign research reactor spent fuel elements for storage in an existing DOE wet storage facility.

The State Department strongly supports the efforts of DOE to return a limited number of research reactor spent fuel elements under the Environmental Assessment. We believe that failing to take back these spent fuel elements would harm the Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors program and damage the ability of the U.S. to pursue its policy of minimizing the civil use of highly enriched uranium, as well as our broader nonproliferation agenda.

The Environmental Assessment is being undertaken as part of a broader United States efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries, which is a fundamental foreign policy and national security objective of the United States. A key element of United States nonproliferation policy has been to minimize the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU)—a nuclear weapons usable material—in civil nuclear programs worldwide. Research reactors are of particular concern in this endeavor because the major civil use of HEU is as fuel in nuclear research reactors—reactors that are used for basic science research and the production of radioisotopes for medical, agricultural and industrial uses.

In order to reduce the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation posed by commerce in HEU to fuel research reactors, the United States in the past adopted two mutually dependent policies, the Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors (RERTR) program and the Offsite Fuels Policy. The RERTR program, initiated in 1978 and still ongoing, is aimed at reducing the demand for HEU by developing high density, low enriched uranium (LEU) fuels—not directly usable in nuclear weapons—to replace the HEU fuels used in both domestic and foreign research reactors.

Forty-two research reactors which use or formerly used HEU of United States origin

and which operate at power levels equal to or greater than 1 megawatt have been key participants in the RERTR program since the late 1970s. The program has helped to bring about the conversion to LEU fuel of a significant number of these reactors. Many of the remaining reactors are involved in extensive technical cooperation with Argonne National Laboratory in addressing the various studies and evaluations that are part of the LEU conversion process.

Fifteen of the 42 reactors have been fully or partially converted and three reactors have ordered LEU fuel elements for conversion. Three of these reactors are technically unable to utilize the LEU fuels that are currently available, two reactors do not need to be refueled because their cores will last for the lifetime of the facility, and three reactors have been or plan to be shut down. One reactor which had been reluctant to convert has indicated its willingness to convert to LEU fuel if DOE agrees to take back its spent fuel. The remaining fifteen reactors are in various stages of the conversion process.

Although substantial effort has been invested by reactor organizations, the LEU conversion process is not irreversible. The Offsite Fuels Policy offered reactor operators a lower cost and simpler solution for managing research reactor spent fuel than would have otherwise been available, and thus was seen by the operators, at least after the initiation of the RERTR program, as an essential *quid pro quo* for incurring the substantial, technical and financial expenses of converting to LEU fuel. Foreign governments and reactor operators have indicated since the beginning of the RERTR program that their willingness to participate in that program was contingent upon the willingness of the United States to continue to accept spent fuel from their research reactors. The United States accepted HEU spent fuel under the Offsite Fuels Policy until 1988, when the policy lapsed. (In 1992, the United States also allowed the Offsite Fuels Policy for LEU spent fuel to lapse. The latter policy was established in 1986 as an incentive for research reactors to convert to LEU fuels under the RERTR program.)

Because the United States has not been in a position to take back HEU fuel for over five years, several foreign research reactor operators have run out of storage capacity for their spent fuel. If the United States is unable to accept any near-term foreign research reactor spent fuel shipments, several reactor operators soon will be forced for safety and regulatory reasons to shut down their reactors or ship their spent fuel to the United Kingdom for reprocessing.

The consequences of reactor shutdown resulting from a failure by the United States to accept near-term shipments of foreign research reactor spent fuel would reach well beyond the impacts on affected reactors. It is likely that other reactor operators, believing that the United States had not proven to be a reliable partner, would seek alternatives to reliance on the United States until indigenous solutions for their spent fuel storage issues could be found. Reduced reliance on the United States likely would result in the abandonment of the RERTR program by many of the foreign participants, thus foreclosing the longer-term policy choices to be determined after completion of the Environmental Impact Statement. Indeed, some foreign research reactor operators have stated categorically that, if the United States is unable to accept any near-term spent fuel shipments, they would terminate their participation in the RERTR program, and rely



on HEU fuels in the future. Their reasoning is based in large part on the fact that the reprocessing option is only available for HEU fuel, as discussed below.

To avoid shutdown, some reactor operators likely would ship some of their spent fuel to the United Kingdom for reprocessing. Forcing reactor operators to pursue the reprocessing option to avoid shutdown, however, would engender a number of consequences adverse to United States nonproliferation interests. First, if a research reactor were forced to reprocess in order to avoid shutting down, the reactor operator and the foreign government involved would likely perceive that the United States has not kept its part of the bargain which, in their view, was and remains a key condition for their participation in the RERTR program.

Second, while the United States government has full confidence in the physical protection and safeguards systems in place at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's reprocessing facility in Dounreay, Scotland, reprocessing of spent fuel containing HEU would likely mean that the research reactors pursuing this option would continue operations on the HEU fuel cycle. The research reactor licensing authorities require research reactors to have in place specific means of disposing of their spent fuel, and neither Dounreay nor any other available facility is currently accepting aluminum clad research reactor spent fuel containing LEU for reprocessing. Hence, the research reactors would have to continue to use HEU fuels. This may result in reactor operators delaying or canceling plans to convert to HEU, or, in some cases, reprocessing from LEU to HEU fuels, a result which would be directly antithetical to the goal of minimizing the civil use of HEU, and would likely foreclose the longer-term policy choices to be made after completion of the Environmental Impact Statement.

With regard to your question concerning U.S. policy toward reprocessing of fissile materials by other countries for civilian purposes, the United States believes that the growing quantities of separated plutonium have the potential to raise concerns for the nonproliferation regime. We are urging other nations with programs for the civil use of plutonium to limit the stockpiling of such plutonium. In this connection, I note the joint statement of President Clinton and President Yeltsin of January 14, 1994, in which the two Presidents agreed to cooperate with each other and also with other states to elaborate measures designed to prevent the accumulation of excess stocks of fissile materials and over time to reduce such stocks.

However, the United States does not encourage the civil use of plutonium and, accordingly, does not itself engage in plutonium reprocessing for either nuclear power or nuclear explosive purposes. However, the United States has made it clear that we will not oppose the use of plutonium in civil nuclear programs in Western Europe and Japan where there are well established programs and where states have made comprehensive commitments. We are also engaged in discussion with other states on the need to limit and ultimately reduce and eliminate excess plutonium.

At the same time, the United States actively discourages reprocessing in areas of instability and high proliferation risk such as the Korean peninsula. The U.S. policy to-

ward reprocessing HEU is the same as our policy toward reprocessing LEU.

I am enclosing a copy of testimony by Robert J. Einhorn, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Non-proliferation, Bureau of Political Military Affairs, Department of State, March 23, 1994, before the subcommittee on International Security, International Organization and Human Rights which addresses in greater depth a number of the questions you have raised in your letter.

I hope this letter is responsive to your concerns. Please do not hesitate to call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,  
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, March 17, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS P. GRUMBLY,  
Assistant Secretary for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management, Department of Energy, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing with regard to the Administration's draft environmental assessment which proposes urgent return to the U.S. of spent nuclear fuel from foreign research reactors. I would appreciate your articulation of how such returns of spent fuel will promote U.S. nonproliferation objectives.

I would like to seek clarification of U.S. domestic and international policy regarding spent nuclear fuel and its reprocessing.

Will the U.S. resume development of new low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuels to enable reactor conversion from high-enriched uranium (HEU)?

Does the U.S. plan to require all its own research reactors to convert from HEU to LEU fuels in accord with U.S. policy for foreign research reactors?

What is the U.S. doing to determine the status of spent fuel in countries that did not respond to DOE's survey of foreign research reactors (such as Iran, Pakistan, and South Korea)?

What is U.S. policy toward reprocessing HEU, as well as other fissile material?

What is U.S. policy toward reprocessing of fissile materials by other countries?

Do you support or oppose such reprocessing when it is for civilian purposes?

Could you share with the Committee public statements on your policy with respect to foreign reprocessing for civilian purposes?

A similar letter is being sent to the Honorable Robert L. Gallucci, Assistant Secretary for Political Military Affairs, Department of State, and I would appreciate a coordinated response.

I appreciate your efforts in addressing this important issue.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY,  
Washington, DC, August 17, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of March 17, 1994, to Assistant Secretary Grumbly has been referred to my Office for a response. We appreciate your interest in the Department's draft environmental assessment proposing the urgent return of spent nuclear fuel of

U.S. origin from foreign research reactors. I note that a similar letter, containing the same questions, was sent to Robert L. Gallucci at the Department of State, and we have coordinated our responses. The Department of Energy's responses will address the first three questions which are primarily of a technical nature. The Department of State will respond to the remaining questions which deal with U.S. policy.

Regarding your question about the Department's intentions to resume development of new low-enriched uranium (LEU) fuels, I am pleased to inform you that we are pursuing funding for this effort. Funding required is estimated to be about \$19,650,000 over a period of 6 years. If this new fuels development effort is successful, the new LEU fuels with sufficiently high uranium density would be available to permit conversion of additional foreign and domestic reactors. Conversion costs would be in addition to the development costs.

Concerning the conversion of U.S. reactors, at the inception of the Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactor (RERTR) program, there were eighteen university research reactors in the United States using highly enriched uranium (HEU) fuels. These reactors were ordered by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to convert from HEU fuel to LEU, and eight have completed conversion to LEU fuel. Eight other university reactors are in various stages of the conversion process, and two reactors cannot convert using the LEU fuels that are currently available.

The Department of Energy (DOE) reactors utilizing HEU fuels with steady state power levels exceeding one megawatt thermal are shown in the enclosure. One other U.S. Government reactor, operated by the Department of Commerce, uses HEU fuel and cannot be converted with the LEU fuels now available.

The DOE questionnaire, that you refer to in your letter, was designed to elicit information from those reactors that might be facing possible shutdown due to urgent operational or spent fuel storage problems. It was sent to the 42 research reactors with power levels equal to or greater than 1 megawatt because these are the types of reactors which are of nonproliferation concern due to their present or former use of HEU (it was also sent to a number of TRIGA reactors). Thirteen reactors in nine countries apparently chose not to respond to the questionnaire. We assumed that these reactors did not require urgent relief for their spent fuel problems.

DOE intends to contact all research reactors of all power levels using HEU or LEU fuel of U.S. origin, including those which did not respond to this initial questionnaire, as part of the process of preparing the Environmental Impact Statement for the estimated 15,000 spent fuel elements eligible for return during the 10-15 year period. Obtaining the cooperation of some countries in retrieving their spent fuel may require substantial diplomatic efforts. We will request assistance in these efforts from the Department of State.

We appreciate your interest in these important issues and will be glad to respond to any further questions you may have.

Sincerely,

JOHN G. KELIHER,  
Director.

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY REACTORS UTILIZING HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM FUELS

Reactor	Power level (megawatts thermal)	Current status	Conversion status
Advanced neutron source (ANS)	303	Conceptual design complete, line item construction project requested in FY 1995 budget.	No qualified fuel.
Advanced test reactor	250	Operational	No qualified fuel.
Experimental breeder reactor-II	62.5	Operational, planned for shutdown beginning FY 1995	No qualified fuel.
High flux isotope reactor	85	Operational, to be replaced by the ANS	No qualified fuel.
High flux beam reactor	30	Operational, to be replaced by the ANS	No qualified fuel.
Brookhaven medical research reactor	3	Operational	Feasible to convert, not funded due to higher priorities and budget constraints.
Annular core research reactor	2	Operational	Feasible to convert, funding to be requested.

## 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF ENGADINE TOWNSHIP

## HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the town of Engadine, MI which will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its incorporation from September 16 to September 18, 1994.

The rich history of Engadine begins when a train depot was built between Manistique and Trout Lake, where Highway 117 turns off to U.S. 2. The depot was called Kennedy Siding until Sam Peterson, the depot manager named it Engadine because it reminded him of a valley by that name in Switzerland.

Located in the southeastern area of "God's Country," Engadine's location became a gateway to the western Upper Peninsula. Settlers seeking jobs in the timber and mining industries made their long journey from all parts of the world. Engadine was settled by French Canadians, Germans, and Croats. Then about 50 families from Kentucky settled in providing the local wooden barrel factory with skilled labor. Engadine was a thriving town with a population of around 1,000. Then disaster struck; the barrel factory burnt down and was relocated to Manistique. The town adjusted to the fate that was dealt to them and came back as a dairy center with 50 dairy farms in the area. Engadine boasted of two cheese factories, at one time.

The citizens of Engadine, 200 proud, make up a community that exemplifies the American spirit. If you want to witness the dedication of a small town, visit the Engadine Eagles on a Friday night home game. Everyone in the community is there backing up the Engadine Eagles. Like this small community the Eagles have spirit, courage, and determination. There are only a few small towns across Michigan and the United States that can boast of 100 years of existence. This is what makes Engadine a treasure to northern Michigan.

I am grateful that the residents of Engadine Township are my constituents and would like to congratulate them on the 100th anniversary of their township.

## HONORING LUCIAN LINCOLN'S RETIREMENT FROM FREEMAN UNITED COAL MINING CO.

## HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Lucian A. Lincoln on his retirement from Freeman United Coal Mining Co., a enterprise that has long continued to provide important jobs to the people of the 19th Congressional District.

Since 1986, Lucian has served Freeman United Coal Mining Co. diligently as chairman and chief executive officer. Prior to 1986 he served the company as president. Lucian's enduring dedication to the people and communities of the 19th Congressional District has made him a respected citizen and friend to many.

Besides being an active member of the Marion community, Lucian spends his time away from work golfing and fishing. Lucian is looking forward to the additional time his retirement will provide him to further enjoy his favorite pastimes. Lucian and his wife Mary Lynn are also looking forward to spending more time vacationing in Naples, FL.

I congratulate Lucian on his many years of dedicated service to Freeman United Coal Mining Co. I wish Lucian, his wife, and their entire family good health and happiness in the many wonderful years to follow his retirement.

## TRIBUTE TO VERNON J. FREEMAN

## HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute Mr. Vernon J. Freeman, who has recently retired as executive director of the United Christian Centers of the Greater Sacramento Area, Inc.

Mr. Freeman began his career in 1947 when he entered the U.S. Army. In 1949, he entered the U.S. Air Force where he held a variety of positions of leadership in the fields of human relations, personnel, and administrative management until his retirement in Sacramento in 1973.

From 1973-74, he served as the business manager for the Del Paso Heights Elementary School District, making noteworthy accomplishments in facilities, human and material resources, and fiscal accountability.

He then took a position as executive director of the Sacramento Inner City Health Corp.

There, he established the Senior Health Day Care Center, a model alternative to social isolation and premature institutionalization of elderly persons.

In 1979, he became the executive director of the United Christian Centers of the Greater Sacramento Area, Inc. The mission of the centers is to provide social, educational, spiritual, and recreational services to persons with special needs so that they may reach their highest potential and become self-sufficient.

One of his most noteworthy accomplishments is the establishment of the Lincoln Training Center, which trains disadvantaged persons in clerical skills. This center runs with the cooperation of IBM and the University of California Davis Medical Center. To date, more than 2,000 students have graduated from the center and 80 to 85 percent have been consistently placed in unsubsidized employment.

Other programs which he has established include the Rosenwald C. Robertson Adult Day Health Care Center which serves up to 60 adults each day to preclude their premature placement in nursing or convalescent homes; the West Sacramento Resource Center, which serves the holistic needs of disadvantaged persons who need jobs, job skills, housing, shelter, and medical/social therapy and food; a transitional shelter which provides temporary housing for nine families at no cost for up to 6 months to enable them to make the transition into permanent housing; and a program named Before and After School where 25 children, 5 to 12 years of age can do their homework and have recreational experiences under the leadership of a licensed teacher.

In addition to his many professional accomplishments, Mr. Freeman has been active in numerous civic and community endeavors. Among the organizations which have benefited from his wisdom and leadership include: Several Toastmasters Clubs, the Urban League, the NAACP, American River College Foundation, Sacramento City Unified School District Board of Education, California Association of Urban School Districts, the United Way, and my own Armed Forces Academy Selection Advisory Committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize Mr. Vernon Freeman for his outstanding commitment to the people of Sacramento. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating him and wishing him success and happiness in all of his future endeavors.



A TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. PHIL  
KEARNY

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise before the House today to congratulate the citizens of Kearny, NJ, on the occasion of their dedication of a new statue in commemoration of their town's namesake. The long awaited arrival of the full size statue of Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny will bridge the gap between yesterday and today by bringing to life a great figure of our past and allowing us to reflect on the significance of our relationship to his contemporaries and their struggle.

Major General Kearny—Fighting Phil Kearny, as he was better known—was the commander of New Jersey's celebrated First Brigade during the Civil War. A superb horseman who had trained in Cavalry techniques with the French army, Kearny led the troops of his Jersey Blues fearlessly into battle, winning him the esteem of his colleagues and the trepidation of his Southern foes. The general's life was cut short at the Second Battle of Bull Run as he was reconnoitering his rear guard on the immediate aftermath of the Union defeat. Posthumously promoted to the rank of major general, Kearny fell in a battle for the principles to which we adhere so firmly today.

Ironically, the statue's presence in Kearny is a product of a near mishap. In 1868, the sculptor Henry Kirke Brown was commissioned by the State of New Jersey to construct the life size statue of Kearny. The original was presented to the U.S. Congress and still claims as its home the hallowed halls of this Capitol Building; two copies were also cast, one having been sent to Michigan and the other to Newark, NJ. In April 1993, the Newark statue fell from its pedestal and toppled to the ground. As it was undergoing repairs, a committee of dedicated citizens from Kearny gathered and raised the funds needed to cast a third copy. On September 10, 1994, the statue will be dedicated to the town and placed in front of the U.S. Post Office there.

Thanks to the dedicated work of the committee's trustees—Walter G. Halpin, Howard Hull, Frank W. Jablonski, Matthew T. McClane, Jr., and William B. Style—General Kearny will forever stand among those who constitute his legacy, in the town that thought enough of his accomplishments to adopt his name. Generations will be able to regard the likeness of a hero of yesteryear and translate his historic struggle into a message that has meaning for today.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating the town of Kearny on this important occasion, and in offering a last salute to Maj. Gen. Philip Kearny—the commander of the Jersey Blues.

TODD ROBINER TRIBUTE

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, our country has lost another young person to a disease that strikes with no rhyme or reason. Twenty-one-year-old Todd Robiner of Royal Palm Beach, FL, is one of our Nation's most recent victims of this tragic disease.

Leukemia knows no limits or bounds. It randomly hits the weak, the strong, our young and our old. This year alone an estimated 28,600 new cases of leukemia will be diagnosed. The disease will kill an estimated 19,100 persons this year, about 50 each day.

Congress is trying to address this crisis. We provide the National Cancer Institute with about \$75 million each year for research on cancer prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, and education. But, clearly more must be done as a cure is not yet within our reach. Each day that passes, we lose more of our promising and productive citizens.

For a better understanding and appreciation of the pain and sorrow caused by leukemia, I urge my colleagues to review the following article written by Rev. John Mangrum which appeared in the Town-Crier of Wellington, FL.

[From the Town-Crier, Aug. 25, 1994]

TODD BATTLED LEUKEMIA FIERCELY

(By Rev. John Mangrum)

On Tuesday we said our goodbyes to him, being grateful for at least these 21 years of the way he lighted all our lives.

Todd Robiner died last Saturday in Shands Memorial Hospital in Gainesville. Dr. Rob and his good wife Carol did me the great honor of inviting me to say some words at his funeral.

Rabbi Steven Westman of Temple Beth Torah said the prayers about him in the centuries old traditions of Israel, God's chosen flock. I spoke of Todd's life, his courage, and his tremendous desire to do well in all he undertook.

It seemed only appropriate to quote from the late Welch poet, Dylan Thomas, who wrote so poignantly of his own father's death: "Do not go gentle into that good night. Rage, rage against the passing of the light . . ."

Dr. Robiner and I went to the same college, Ferris State University in Big Rapids, Mich. The good doctor finished his basic colleges courses at Wayne State University in Detroit. He served in the Army in the artillery. After discharge, he attended Chiropractic school in Illinois, where he met Carol.

Eventually, they moved here—first to Royal Palm Beach where he established his practice, then to Bedford Mews in Wellington.

Their older son, Mitch graduated from the University of South Florida. He was a naturally gifted athlete. There is also a lovely sister named Pam.

It was Todd who wanted more than anything to be skilled and competitive. He became a fiery football player for Palm Beach Lakes High School, a basketball star, and a championship wrestler. He was so good that Knox College in Galesburg, Ill. gave him a full football scholarship.

When Todd arrived there, he had a fine freshman year. When baseball season came

around, he had a physical exam. There was an early diagnosis of mononucleosis. It was not accurate. Further tests revealed that he had a tough case of leukemia.

The family brought him home, placing him in Shands Hospital in the University of Florida. He fought competitively and fiercely against the grim malignancy, even journeying up to Johns Hopkins to undertake a grueling series of chemotherapies, along with bone marrow removal, subsequent treatment of it, and painful replanting.

The whole family took turns visiting him up at Shands. Unable to continue athletically, Todd enrolled at Florida in music, becoming an enthusiastic bass guitarist in the famed UF jazz band. We played a record of their music with a solo gig by Todd as part of his memorial.

I was crazy about Todd. The Robiners took me down one night to Forest Hill High School when Todd played against the Falcons. He was into that game on a rainy night, fighting fairly and cleanly for every yard on the ground.

In the tradition of his Faith, may God write him large in the Book of Life. May God grant to the Robiners peace and a real sense that they did everything, sacrificed everything, and showed Todd they were with him right up to that last moment here among us.

The gigantic coincidence and parallel to all of this is that Todd's good friend and constant companion for years out here was football player and wrestler Eric Solohub, who died just a few short years ago from leukemia at such an early age.

We must fight just as hard to find a cure. We must insist that more money and effort will go into study and treatment so that no families we love will have to endure the awful rack of suffering like this.

TRIBUTE TO COL. MICHAEL D.  
O'BRIEN

HON. CHET EDWARDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. EDWARDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I want to congratulate Col. Michael D. O'Brien who will retire from the U.S. Army on October 30, 1994, after a long and distinguished career of service to our Nation spanning over 27 years.

Colonel O'Brien was drafted as a private in the Regular Army at the age of 23. He entered service on September 13, 1968 at Shreveport, LA. Following completion of his indoctrination training at Fort Polk, LA, he was retained as a drill sergeant. Just over 1 year later, the young soldier, now a sergeant, entered Officer Candidate School at Fort Sill. Following successful completion of Officer Candidate School, Colonel O'Brien was commissioned a second lieutenant of field artillery in the U.S. Army Reserve on October 31, 1969.

Over the course of his career Colonel O'Brien served in a variety of exceptionally challenging troop and staff assignments in the United States, Germany, Korea, and Vietnam. Virtually every young officer aspires to command soldiers. Most officers today command at the company level only once. The exceptional officer may garner two company-level commands. Mike O'Brien had ample opportunity to practice his craft and hone his skills

to a fine edge commanding four different field artillery batteries serving a total of well over 4 years in company-level command.

Obviously, Mike O'Brien stood out from his peers for as an artillery officer he was selected to attend the officers advanced course at the U.S. Army Armor School. Such selection is an indication that an officer has mastered his basic branch skills and is being groomed for positions of much greater responsibility. Following completion of the course, then-Captain O'Brien immediately returned to command, this time for over 2 years with a direct recruiting detachment in Alameda, CA. This was the mid-1970's when serving in the U.S. Army was not a particularly popular option with America's youth. Recruiting duty was tough. Mike O'Brien continued to excel.

As a field grade officer, Colonel O'Brien continued his service in a series of increasingly challenging assignments. He served as battalion operations officer and the executive officer with the 6th Battalion, 10th Field Artillery, a corps artillery unit stationed in Bamberg, Germany. Next was an 18 month stint in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans at Headquarters, Department of the Army. Then it was off to Korea, first as the aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the Combined Field Army, Korea, and then as the operations officer for the Division Artillery, 2nd Infantry Division. Mike then returned to the Pentagon, this time serving in the Office of the Chief of Legislative Liaison as a staff officer.

In July 1987, then-Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien assumed command of the 1st Battalion, 14th Field Artillery Regiment, Fort Stewart, GA. This was a 203mm, self-propelled field artillery battalion providing the 24th Infantry Division with its most devastating firepower. Through sustained superior performance Mike O'Brien provide he had what it took to command over 500 soldiers and their families. Once again Mike O'Brien excelled.

Assignments of increasing responsibility awaited Mike O'Brien and he continued to meet the challenges placed before him. Colonel O'Brien culminated his service as the Deputy Chief of Legislative Liaison for the U.S. Army. He has been exceptionally effective in communicating the Army leadership's message to Congress through countless phone calls, meetings, and trips.

Mike O'Brien is the quintessential leader. He truly embodies those traits of professionalism, integrity, and dependability our Nation has come to expect from its Army officers. When he was needed, he was there. He has served our Nation well, and our heartfelt appreciation and best wishes for continued success go with him as he prepares for his next endeavor.

#### TRIBUTE TO BRIG. GEN. RICHARD J. VALENTE

#### HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today on behalf of a man who has served this country for more than three

decades. Brig. Gen. Richard J. Valente will soon retire as commander of the 43d Military Police Brigade, Rhode Island Army National Guard, and we honor him today.

General Valente graduated from LaSalle Academy in Providence, RI in 1955, and received his bachelor of science from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute [RPI] in Troy, NY on June 10, 1960. Upon graduation from RPI, the general was commissioned a second lieutenant through the Reserve Officer Training Corps.

General Valente served in a variety of assignments during his distinguished career. He was appointed to his first command in 1966 as battery commander of B Battery 2/103d Field Artillery. The general later transferred to the U.S. Army Reserve and served as an instructor in the branch officer candidate course as well as the Command and General Staff College. In 1983, he was assigned as executive officer of the 4th Brigade, 76th Division. In 1984, General Valente returned to the Rhode Island Army National Guard. He has held command of the 43d Military Police Brigade since 1988 where his service has been exemplary.

Mr. Speaker, as a 12-year veteran of the U.S. Army and a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point I salute his dedication. On behalf of my home State of Rhode Island and this Congress, I extend my thanks to Brig. Gen. Richard J. Valente for more than 34 years of distinguished service.

#### MEDAL OF HONOR WINNER GARY GORDON AND THE VIRTUE OF RESPONSIBILITY

#### HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues and fellow citizens of this country to carefully consider the words of Carmen Gordon in the following letter to her children about the importance of responsibility. The letter was written after her husband, M. Sgt. Gary Gordon, was killed in combat in Somalia. For his heroic actions on the field of battle, Gary Gordon was awarded this Nation's highest tribute, the Congressional Medal of Honor. Gary and Carmen are true examples of why the United States is the greatest Nation on the face of the earth.

[From the U.S. News & World Report, Aug. 1, 1994]

#### RESPONSIBILITY

In 1993, Master Sgt. Gary Gordon was killed trying to rescue a fellow soldier in Mogadishu, Somalia. His widow, Carmen, and their two children, Ian, 6, and Brittany, 3, live in Southern Pines, N.C.

MY DEAREST IAN AND BRITTANY,  
I hope that in the final moments of your father's life, his last thoughts were not of us. As he lay dying, I wanted him to think only of the mission to which he pledged himself. As you grow older, if I can show you the love and responsibility he felt for his family, you will understand my feelings. I did not want him to think of me, or of you, because I did not want his heart to break.

Children were meant to have someone responsible for them. No father ever took that

more seriously than your dad. Responsibility was a natural part of him, an easy path to follow. Each day after work his truck pulled into our driveway. I watched the two of you run to him, feet pounding across the painted boards of our porch, yelling, "Daddy!" Every day, I saw his face when he saw you. You were the center of his life.

Ian, when you turned 1 year old, your father was beside himself with excitement, baking you a cake in the shape of a train. On your last birthday, Brittany, he sent you a handmade birthday card from Somalia. But your father had two families. One was us, and the other was his comrades. He was true to both.

He loved his job. Quite and serious adventure filled some part of him I could never fully know. After his death, one of his comrades told me that on a foreign mission, your dad led his men across a snow-covered ridge that began to collapse. Racing across a yawning crevasse to safety, he grinned wildly and yelled, "Wasn't that great?"

You will hear many times about how your father died. You will read what the president of the United States said when he awarded the Medal of Honor: "Gary Gordon \* \* \* died in the most courageous and selfless way any human being can act." But you may still ask why. You may ask how he could have been devoted to two families so equally, dying for one but leaving the other.

For your father, there were no hard choices in life. Once he committed to something, the way was clear. He chose to be a husband and father, and never wavered in those roles. He chose the military, and "I shall not fail those with whom I serve" became his simple religion. When his other family needed him, he did not hesitate, as he would not have hesitated for us. It may not have been the best thing for us, but it was the right thing for your dad.

There are times now when that image of him coming home comes back to me. I see him scoop you up, Ian, and see you, Brittany, bury your head in this chest. I dread the day when you stop talking and asking about him, when he seems so long ago. So now, I must take responsibility for keeping his life entwined with yours. It is a responsibility I never wanted.

But I know what your father would say. "Nothing you can do about it, Carmen. Just keep going." Those times when the crying came, as I stood at the kitchen counter, were never long enough. You came in the front door, Brittany, saying, "Mommy, you sad? You miss Daddy?" You reminded me I had to keep going.

The ceremonies honoring your dad were hard. When they put his photo in the Hall of Heroes at the Pentagon, I thought, can this be all that is left, a picture? Then General Sullivan read from the letter General Sherman wrote to General Grant after the Civil War, words so tender that we all broke down. "Throughout the war, you were always in my mind. I always knew, if I were in trouble and you were still alive you would come to my assistance."

One night before either of you were born, your dad and I had a funny little talk about dying. I teased that I would not know where to bury him. Very quietly, he said, "Up home. In my uniform." Your dad never liked to wear a uniform. And "Up home." Maine, was so far away from us.

Only after he was laid to rest in a tiny flag-filled graveyard in Lincoln, Maine, did I understand. His parents, burying their only son, could come tomorrow and the day after that. You and I would not have to pass his



grave on the way to the grocery store, to Little League games, to ballet recitals. Our lives would go on. And to the men he loved and died for, the uniform was a silent salute, a final repeat of his vows. Once again, he had taken care of all of us.

On a spring afternoon, a soldier from your dad's unit brought me the things from his military locker. At the bottom of a cardboard box, beneath his boots, I found a letter. Written on a small, ruled tablet, it was his voice, quiet but confident in the words he wanted us to have if something should happen to him. I'll save it for you, but so much of him is already inside you both. Let it grow with you. Choose your own responsibilities in life but always, always follow your heart. Your dad will be watching over you, just as he always did.

Love,

MOM.

#### DEDICATION OF THE HERRITY AND PENNINO BUILDINGS

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to recognize two leaders of my community, John F. Herrity and Martha V. Pennino, for their many years of service to Fairfax County and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Today, in Fairfax, two county government office buildings will be dedicated on behalf of these outstanding former members of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. Throughout my years in the Congress, I have gotten to know both Jack and Martha quite well and worked closely with them for the citizens we represented. Both are friends of mine, and I can think of no better honor to have these two buildings named in recognition of Jack and Martha's work.

Jack Herrity graduated from Georgetown University and the Georgetown University Law Center, and following his tenure in the U.S. Coast Guard he began his career as a labor lawyer before starting his own pension planning and insurance business. In 1972, Jack entered public service with his election to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, and in 1976 Jack was elected chairman of the board of supervisors.

For 12 years he worked tirelessly as chairman, leading Fairfax County through a period of economic development and population increase. Jack's strong leadership and hard work helped make Fairfax County a highly-respected center of business and culture on the east coast. His dedication to the people of Fairfax County has not gone unnoticed. He has been named as the Citizen of the Year by the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce as well as the Washingtonian of the Year by the Washingtonian magazine. His service has not been limited to the chambers of government; Jack has also been recognized for his accomplishments by Mothers and Students Against Drunk Driving, the Fraternal Order of Police, the Northern Virginia Training Center for the Mentally Retarded, and the American Heart Association. This last honor, I am sure, is especially important to Jack as he has returned,

as he always does, strong following a recent heart transplant.

Martha Pennino has long been a pillar of leadership in Fairfax County. A native Virginian, she has compiled a long and distinguished career in public service. Following her service on the Vienna, VA Town Council, Martha was elected to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, where she served as a member for 24 years, 16 of those as the vice-chairman of the board. Her record of accomplishment as a member is impressive. Martha was active in improving everyday government service in Fairfax, especially through her work on task forces to improve water services, tax assessment, fire and rescue services, and zoning.

As with Jack, Martha's record of service to our community went beyond the day-to-day work of the board of supervisors. Martha was the commissioner of the Northern Virginia Planning District Committee and served on the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. As a member of the George Mason Board of Visitors, Martha's active participation helped develop George Mason into a leader in the field of higher education, improving the quality of life in northern Virginia and around the region. She has also been recognized by the Washingtonian magazine as the Washingtonian of the Year.

It is an honor for me to join today with Jack, Martha, and their families to recognize this special occasion, and on behalf of Fairfax County and its residents, I want to thank Jack and Martha for their decades of distinguished service and wish them all the best.

#### RECOUPMENT OF NONRECURRING COSTS ON GOVERNMENT-TO-GOV- ERNMENT FOREIGN MILITARY SALES

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, as a matter of policy since the 1960's the Department of Defense collected recoupment fees for non-recurring costs [NC] for research, development, testing and production on all U.S. government-to-government and direct commercial military sales of major defense equipment. At that time, there were no legal requirements mandating that such fees be collected. But it was a matter of policy governing all U.S. military sales.

In 1976, Congress amended the Arms Export Control Act to include a legal requirement for NC recoupment on all U.S. government-to-government foreign military sales. The Department of Defense complied with that requirement and continued to collect NC fees on direct commercial sales as well. In other words, U.S. policy on NC recoupment of military sales remained the same.

That policy changed June 1992, when President Bush decided to seek the elimination of all NC recoupment—both legal and regulatory—requirements. By January 1993, all nonstatutory NC requirements had been eliminated, creating a two-tier policy on U.S. foreign military sales.

Under this structure, the Department of Defense continued to collect NC fees on government-to-government sales of major defense equipment but not on direct commercial sales of such equipment.

The administration has decided to seek the elimination of statutory requirement for NC recoupment and government-to-government sales through the repeal of section 21(e)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act.

I wrote to the Secretary of State on June 20 regarding the administration's legislative request. On August 2, I received a reply from the Department of State.

The text of the correspondence follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
Washington, DC, June 20, 1994.

HON. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,  
Secretary of State, Department of State, Wash-  
ington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I write to seek clarification of the administration's request to seek repeal of section 21(e)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act, which requires the Department of Defense to collect pro rata fees to recoup nonrecurring research and development costs on all government-to-government foreign military sales.

Since the 1960s, these fees were collected as a matter of policy on both government-to-government sales and direct commercial sales of major U.S. defense equipment. In 1992, President Bush reversed the policy of collecting these fees on commercial arms sales in an effort to support the U.S. arms industry. The repeal of section 21(e)(1)(B) would complete the reversal of this long-standing U.S. policy.

I would appreciate your response to the following questions:

1. Why is this proposed repeal in the U.S. national interest?

What are the implications of repeal for the overall conduct of U.S. conventional arms sales policies?

2. Would such a repeal constitute a government subsidy for arms sales? If so:

Who would be the beneficiary of such a subsidy; and

What would be the value of such a subsidy, and over what period of time?

What would be the cost to the U.S. government?

3. Does the current non-recoupment of non-recurring costs on commercial arms sales constitute a government subsidy for those sales? If so:

Who is the beneficiary of this subsidy?

What is the value of this subsidy on an annual basis?

What is the cost to the U.S. government?

4. I appreciate the concern expressed about two different U.S. policies on the cost recoupment of non-recurring costs:

What consideration have you given to reversing President Bush's 1992 policy decision on commercial arms sales?

Why is it not in the U.S. national interest to reinstate the collection of fees on direct commercial sales and thereby restore the equal treatment of government-to-government and commercial arms sales?

I appreciate your prompt attention to this matter, and I look forward to your early reply.

With best regards,  
Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, DC, August 2, 1994.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House  
of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your letter of June 20th seeking clarification of the Administration's request to repeal section 21(e)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act, which requires the Department of Defense (DoD) to recoup a proportionate share of its nonrecurring costs for research, development, and production (NC) on government-to-government Foreign Military sales (FMS) of items classified as major defense equipment (MDE).

As you correctly noted in your letter, the DoD began to recoup NC, as a matter of policy, on both FMS and direct commercial sales (DCS) in the 1960s. Only with the enactment of the Arms Export Control Act in 1976 did one element of that recoupment policy—pertaining to recoupment on FMS of MDE—become a matter of law. In 1992, the Bush Administration, to assist a U.S. defense industry hard-pressed by the new realities of declining defense budgets at home and increasing competition abroad, eliminated all non-statutory recoupment requirements and announced its intention to seek legislation to repeal the sole statutory requirement for FMS of MDE. The Clinton Administration endorsed this policy and submitted the requisite legislation in August 1993.

The proposed repeal is in the U.S. national interest. By restoring a common recoupment policy for FMS and DCS, repeal will eliminate a substantial cost penalty for FMS (five percent on average; up to 25 percent in some cases) to the benefit of the U.S. Government, U.S. industry, and our friends and allies.

The government-to-government FMS channel enables DoD to support friends and allies' purchases of equipment standard or otherwise interoperable with that of our own forces, which is important to our coalition defense strategy. Government-to-government sales foster close and productive military-to-military relations, important in peacetime as well as in time of conflict. They also enable DoD to combine foreign purchases with its own to achieve procurement efficiencies that benefit all parties. FMS can provide the U.S. Government with greater oversight and control over arms transfers, when appropriate. The government-to-government channel traditionally has provided U.S. industry with the majority of its foreign defense sales. Industry strongly supports repeal and the return to a policy that does not discriminate between commercial and government-to-government sales.

FMS benefits friends and allies by enabling them to utilize the DoD acquisition system to handle their U.S. defense procurements. This is particularly important to the many countries that lack the means to effectively manage complex procurements on their own. It is not to our advantage to require these countries, to incur a price penalty in addition to administrative charges to utilize FMS in the service of our mutual security interests.

This is not to say that FMS always is the most appropriate channel for foreign sales. Direct commercial sales offer their own advantages, particularly greater flexibility, and can be more responsive to certain requirements of friends and allies. However, FMS does offer its own set of distinct advantages, and the United States benefits most by giving friends and allies the choice of channels without applying nonrecurring cost charges to either. It is difficult to see any

reason to handle recoupment differently in these channels.

The proposed repeal would have no impact on U.S. conventional arms transfer policies or the careful and completely separate inter-agency arms sales review process. Repeal will simply enhance the ability of U.S. firms to compete for foreign sales that the U.S. Government is prepared to approve. Repeal would not feed arms proliferation; it will, however, help U.S. defense industry compete with non-U.S. suppliers for meeting legitimate foreign defense requirements.

The proposed repeal would not constitute a government subsidy for arms sales. Non-recurring costs represent DoD's sunk investment in developing and producing systems for its own forces. Since weapons systems are designed to meet the needs of U.S. forces and not solely for export, DoD incurs these costs regardless of whether there are any foreign sales. The United States benefits from these sales in terms of their contributions to our own national security objectives and to the U.S. industrial base, including in some cases lower DoD procurement costs.

If effective for sales made after 30 September 1994, repeal would reduce receipts to the U.S. Government through FY99 by an estimated \$172M, with the budget impact beginning in FY97. Over time, however, we can expect a loss of receipts even in the absence of repeal, as countries initiating new procurements shift to DCS or foreign suppliers to avoid the FMS recoupment charge.

Early last year, in the context of its review of the proposed Federal Register notice of the previous Administration's elimination of all non-statutory recoupment requirements, reimposition of non-recurring cost recoupment on DCS was considered. The Administration determined that elimination of the recoupment requirement was fully consistent with President Clinton's economic agenda, particularly its interest in assisting the U.S. defense industry to adjust to declining DoD budgets.

U.S. interests are best served by restoring a common recoupment policy for FMS and DCS through repeal of the FMS recoupment requirement. We hope you will support repeal.

I hope we have been responsive to your inquiry. Please contact us if we may be of assistance in any way.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,  
Assistant Secretary.

#### TRIBUTE TO DON REED

#### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and an exemplary man, Don Reed, who retired on August 30 after serving 23 years as a State trooper for the Michigan State Police. A pillar in the Kalkaska community, Don has served on the State police force with loyalty, honor, and pride.

Don Reed, a native of Michigan, graduated from Three Rivers High School in Three Rivers, MI. After attending Spring Arbor College for a year, Don decided to join the Navy where he served on the U.S.S. *Kittyhawk* for 4 years. Thus, he began a career dedicated to serving and protecting the lives of others.

Don has served a long and distinguished career as a State trooper. Always placing the needs of others before his own, Don was rewarded for his dedicated and professional service by being named the Trooper of the Year in 1993 for the 7th district. I know firsthand of his hard work, dedication, and professionalism as I was Don's partner in Caro from 1974 to 1977.

Don's storied career, however, was almost cut short one fateful summer in 1991. Don was on a bike when he was struck by a van driving over 50 mph. The impact caused Don to fly over 100 feet through the air. After the accident, it was determined that the only thing that saved Don's life was his bike helmet. Since then Don has diligently worked on bike safety and promoting bike helmet use. Currently, Don has produced two bike safety videos and is a member of numerous bike clubs.

Don's family extends far beyond his wife, Bonnie, and his two children, Holly and Andrew, because Don Reed gives of himself more than life's tangibles. He is strong when strength is needed, and possesses a sense of humor when things are too serious. Always dignified, he helps others before himself.

Mr. Speaker, it is not only my hope, but all of Kalkaska's, that Don will continue to enjoy the fruits of his labor starting with his retirement party. A man of great character, his achievements and contributions remain unparalleled. We can never adequately express our gratitude for his tireless service. Congratulations Don, and best wishes.

IN HONOR OF SHERIFF ERLY  
FAULKNER OF JOHNSON COUN-  
TY, IL

#### HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor county sheriff Elyr Faulkner of Vienna, IL, an American citizen who has dedicated his life to providing quality law enforcement to the residents of Johnson County, IL.

In January, Sheriff Faulkner had the honor of being installed as president of the Illinois Sheriff's Association. In addition to this honor, Sheriff Faulkner received the Illinois Sheriff's Association's Medal of Valor. This award was presented to Sheriff Faulkner in recognition of his exhibited bravery during a shootout in 1979. Sheriff Faulkner survived a shootout with an escaped inmate from the Marion Federal Penitentiary after being shot in the chest.

Elyr Faulkner began his law enforcement career in 1968 when Vienna Mayor Paul Gage hired him as a police officer. At the age of 27, Elyr was named Johnson County sheriff and has held that position successfully for five terms. Sheriff Faulkner should be especially proud of the kind words his colleagues and constituents have him and his work.

I commend Sheriff Elyr Faulkner for 26 years of dedicated service to the people of Johnson County. All of southern Illinois has greatly benefited from his contributions and efforts, as he continuously improves our quality of life. I believe our streets and communities



are safer because of the work of Sheriff Faulkner, and for that we should be grateful.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. JERRY A. WHITE

HON. MICHAEL A. "MAC" COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the career and service of one of this country's most distinguished military leaders, Maj. Gen. Jerry A. White.

Born in Raven Rock, WV, Major General White has dedicated his life to the service of his country. Most recently, Major General White has served as commander of the U.S. Army Infantry Center at Fort Benning, GA. There, he has overseen the difficult duty of maintaining the most efficient, effective fighting force in the world on a too rapidly reduced budget.

Throughout his career, Major General White has been the recipient of numerous awards and decorations, among which include the Silver Star, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star.

What has always struck me personally about Major General White has been his concern for his soldiers. Many have dubbed him as the "Soldier's Soldier," a badge I am sure he would display with pride above all his other countless awards and decorations.

I have seen and met many soldiers in my frequent trips to Fort Benning, and I can tell you that his presence will be sorely missed. His career should serve as a model of service to his soldiers and his country, which he holds in equal regard.

It is always a sad day when a man of such high esteem retires his command. But I am confident that his leadership by example over the years have groomed a future generation of leaders who will carry on Major General White's commitment to the defense of the freedoms of every American.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Georgia's Third Congressional District, I say thank you to Major General White for a long and distinguished career and to his wife, Linda, for her equal devotion and service to country.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE SHIRLEY UNDERWOOD

HON. JAMES H. (JIMMY) QUILLEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. QUILLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to praise the accomplishments of one of my constituents, the Honorable Shirley Baumgardner Underwood of Johnson City, TN.

Judge Underwood has recently been named Outstanding Juvenile Court Judge in the United States by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges.

The title so deservedly given to Judge Underwood accompanies the council's highest

award for Meritorious Service to the Juvenile Courts of America.

The award is in recognition of Judge Underwood's 33 years of service to her city and State as juvenile judge of Johnson City and for her active involvement in several local and State organizations, including her more than 20 years of membership in the NCJFCJ and her past service on that group's executive committee.

Judge Underwood has served as president of the Tennessee Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and in 1986 she was named "Tennessee's Outstanding Juvenile Court Judge of the Year" by her peers.

In 1988, she won the Governor's Tennessee Highway Safety Award in recognition of her Youth Alcohol Safety Program.

She has served on the Tennessee Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and on the Tennessee Children's Service Commission.

She has been juvenile judge of Johnson City since 1961.

Judge Underwood is a member of Alpha Delta Phi and Alpha Kappa. She holds her B.A. and J.D. degrees from the University of Tennessee. She practiced law with her father in Bristol for almost 10 years before relocating to Johnson City. She is also a former schoolteacher.

The judge is a member of Central Baptist Church of Johnson City and has served as a trustee for the Tennessee Baptist Children's Homes.

Mr. Speaker, I am glad that Judge Underwood, the Nation's Outstanding Juvenile Judge, is a Tennessean, my constituent, and my friend.

TRIBUTE TO THE ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to the Antioch Baptist Church located in Bedford Hills, NY. This congregation is celebrating its 100th anniversary, the culmination of its many years of devotion and community service. Today, under the leadership of Rev. Rufus A. Strother, the Antioch Baptist Church continues to grow, to provide a place of worship for many in Westchester County, and to reach out to its community.

Since the cornerstone was laid in 1894, for its original church building, Antioch Baptist has undergone many changes. Several moves and considerable remodeling enabled the church to keep up with the increasing size and needs of its congregation. In April 1976 the first service at the new and current home of the Antioch Baptist Church was held.

Reverend Strother not only led his congregation to a new church, but into a new way of thinking. Under his leadership a youth center was built and the youth summer employment program was launched, which identified jobs for young people in local industries. Antioch was also one of the founding members of

the North East Westchester Council on Equality which emphasizes the importance of housing, economic opportunity, and education. As an active community church, Antioch Baptist formed in 1983 a social issues committee to maintain a dialogue with politicians and town officials. Today, the social issues committee continues to be an effective means of communication for the community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in congratulating Reverend Strother, the officers, and the congregation of the Antioch Baptist Church during the celebration of their 100th anniversary. I know they will continue to provide invaluable service to our community in years to come.

BARON VON STEUBEN AND AMERICAN MILITARY TRADITION

HON. SHERWOOD L. BOEHLERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, as part of the Northern Frontier Project's campaign to share more information about unique and under-reported events and personalities from the New York Colony in the struggle for Independence, I am sharing an excellent speech by West Point historian, Tony Aimone.

Delivered on July 9, 1994, to the Rome Historical Society, this speech celebrates the opening of a special exhibit honoring Baron Frederick von Steuben, "Drillmaster of the Revolution."

Americans will find belonging, pride, and inspiration in the sacrifices and contributions from diverse ethnic peoples from the Northern Frontier in the cause of our Independence.

Tony Aimone.

BARON VON STEUBEN OPENING PROGRAM—200TH ANNIVERSARY OF BARON VON STEUBEN'S DEATH—SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1994—ROME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Thank you for your introductory remarks. Distinguished guest, ladies and gentlemen of the Rome Historical Society and Mohawk Valley patriotic and historical organizations I bring greetings from the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, Lieutenant General Howard D. Graves on the bi-centennial anniversary of Baron von Steuben's service to the United States. West Point is considered by many people the premier leader development institution in the world. It is not hard to compare many of the leadership qualities of the West Point program with what Baron von Steuben initiated as the "First Teacher" of the American military development.

I will discuss three Baron von Steuben topics today:

1. How Steuben trained and disciplined the American Army?
2. The role of the blue book: As the first guide for American soldiers.
3. Steuben's influence of the American military tradition.

During the course of his life Steuben went by as many as seven German first names, but in America he was known as Frederick William Augustus Steuben (17 September 1730—28 November 1794) He was a legend in his own time and after. Starting at the age of sixteen, Steuben attained no higher rank than an infantry captain. However, he served at

the Royal Headquarters as a general staff officer and as one of the aides-de-camp to Frederick the Great. In 1763 Steuben was one of only fifteen officers selected to be taught the art of war under personal supervision of Frederick, but soon after the Seven Years' War, probably because he was not of the hereditary nobility, he was retired from the Army. The significance of Steuben's general staff training and service has not been sufficiently appreciated. During the next twelve years the Baron served as an official to the household of a minor German prince's court.

In 1777 Steuben went to Paris to seek employment. By gaining the support of the French War Minister and persuading the American representatives led by Benjamin Franklin he secured a volunteer position in the Continental Army. Franklin saw in von Steuben the hope of creating a more professional fighting force to take the field against King George III's experienced troops. By his training and experience he brought to Washington's staff a technical training that was unknown in either the French or the British armies at that time.

Washington in a letter to the committee of the Continental Congress on 28 January 1778 said that his original conception of an Inspector General with assistants down to brigade level, was still firm. It would require a combination of competence and good humor to grapple with the problems facing the Continental Army, which was at a low ebb in February 1778.

There was no meat, the horses were dying, and the bare country surrounding the camp was a poor location. Things were even worse than they looked. To begin with, there was no uniform organization of the army. "I have seen a regiment consisting of thirty men, and a company of one corporal!" said Steuben, "nothing was so difficult, and often so impossible as to get a correct list of the state or return of any company, regiment, or corps." Many of the troops were scattered on various fatigue details while several thousand more were being used as officers' servants. This manpower had to be restored to the tactical units to gain the full benefit of training.

Steuben's proposal to stake his fortune upon the success of the cause made a deep impression upon the Continental Congress. He also made a profound impression upon the officers and men of the Continental Army. Washington was so favorably impressed by his practical knowledge and experience that he prevailed upon him to serve as Acting Inspector General and to undertake the training of the army.

The Baron was up early in the morning of March 19, 1778 while his German soldier servant, Carl Vogel, was dressing his pigtail, he smoked a pipe and drank a cup of coffee. He mounted his horse and rode to the parade ground. Training of the Commander in Chief's guard began with Steuben in charge. Steuben himself trained one squad first, then set his subinspectors, whom Washington had been appointing for several days, to drill other squads, while he galloped about the camp, supervising. Steuben shocked American officers by personally teaching the men the manual of arms and drill, but his success helped to convince them. He disapproved of the British-inspired distance between the soldiers and American officers, who had been content to leave instructions to sergeants. Steuben not only offered a good example, but specifically instructed officers in how to train their own men.

The Baron succeeded, not because he had an exceptionally intelligent military mind,

but because he was a diligent organizer who was willing to adapt the principles of professional warfare to the needs of the American soldiers. Steuben decided to start small. He taught a greatly simplified manual of arms, because there was no time to follow elaborate European practices. He had about two months to train a partially experienced Continental Army before the campaign season would commence. The Baron learned English as quickly as possible. During the drills he sometimes lost his temper and then he would swear in German and French. At first he only knew one English swear word, "Goddam." When he had exhausted his oaths, he would turn to an aide and say, "Come and swear for me in English!" The outburst were rather comical and they amused the men, who burst into laughter.

As usual some soldiers could not master the new lessons as quickly as the rest and were formed into separate squads of awkward troops for learning the new manoeuvres. New recruits were placed into these squads and had to earn their way out by competence in the mastery of the new ways.

After the model guard company was ready, he extended his system to battalions, then brigades, and in three weeks was able to maneuver an entire division for Washington. His inspectors were his agents. The results of the training were impressive and it did not take long to persuade Washington that Steuben knew what he was doing. Three days after the new drilling began, Washington issued orders to the Army paving the way for Steuben's promotion on March 28 to Inspector General by directing unit commanders to stop all drills under systems then in use and begin preparations to use Steuben's methods. A few days later, he directed them to begin practicing under Steuben's supervision. At that time Washington also appointed four lieutenant colonels to act as subinspectors, while the next day he appointed brigade inspectors for all brigades. By May 5, Steuben's duties were expanded to being responsible for training of all American troops.

No less an improvisation was the way the regulations were first distributed. A unique solution was reached to assure rapid reproduction. There were no printing presses at Valley Forge, while circumstances demanded the fastest possible dissemination of the regulations. One chapter was prepared at a time. To distribute the drill regulations, brigade inspectors wrote out copies for themselves, then entered copies in the orderly books of the brigades and each regiment. From regimental orderly books copies were made for each company, from which each officer and drillmaster made his own copy. It required two to three days for each chapter to be distributed.

Steuben and his staff spent the winter of 1778-1779 in Philadelphia preparing the manuscript of his now famous *Regulations* or "Blue Book." It became the military bible of the Continental Army for drill and field service regulations. The manual contained the essentials of military instruction and procedure adapted to the needs of the American citizen soldier. Writing from memory, he salvaged whatever seemed essential from the Prussian regulations that could be adapted to a system based upon British organization, and in a situation where soldiers were motivated by devotion to the cause and their leader.

No important book has ever been produced under greater difficulties. The Baron first wrote each passage in German which he translated into inelegant French. Pierre

Etienne Duponceau, his secretary, translated the text into literary French, but he was no military man. Another aide, Captain Francois Louis de Fleury rewrote the text into workable French. Captain Benjamin Walker translated the French into English. Washington's aides John Laurens and Alexander Hamilton then edited the instructions into a military style, and Steuben memorized the text as well as his broken English allowed.

The manual is illustrated by 38 plates showing the positions of the soldier. Steuben had explicit drawings of the manual of arms and basic troop movements, prepared by Captain Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a military engineer and architect, who later gained fame as the city planner of Washington, D.C.

Despite the printing business shortages of paper, ink, and other materials in Philadelphia, binding proved to be the major obstacle as production dragged through the summer and into the fall of 1779. At last the binders adopted substitutes in order to get the job done. The actual printing of the manual was given to a thrifty Scotsman, named James Aitken. Aitken came up with the idea of using surplus *Pennsylvania Magazine* paper. Three reams of the unused newspaper was used as end and frontice pages for the manuals. Aitken's records show that 2,969 copies were actually printed by November 1779. Among the substitutions was blue paper for half-covers, instead of full leather. That substitution gave Steuben's regulations the name they would bear thereafter—Steuben's "blue book." Few of the original copies printed at Philadelphia in 1779 are extant. Relatively few copies of the subsequent printings are also available.

It immediately became canon for all the military from Washington down and was adopted by Congress in March 1779 as official for the officers and men in the service of the United States. It was composed specifically for the Continental Army and was not a reprint of an European treatise. The manual differed from its predecessors by being written for the wartime use of a national army and not solely for employment by militia units. The handbook, had twenty-five chapters, which covered elementary tactics and army administration. The earlier manuals of arms were full of movements which were not absolutely essential, excessive motions were eliminated. Steuben replaced the three ranks of men with the easier and more efficient two ranks of men. Instructors were requested to refrain from castigating the soldiers with verbal abuse, [something Steuben preached but did not always followed] and were reminded to exercise patience and moderation during training.

The official sanction which had been given by the Continental Congress led to an uniformity of use which had never before been achieved by an American martial handbook. After the passage of the Militia Acts in the early 1790's, virtually all states adopted Steuben's *Regulations* which accounts for the large number of printings in 1794. The "Blue Book" continued to be used as the official drill manual of the United States' militia until it was supplanted in the Militia Act of 1820. By then, its reputation was firmly established with the public and it was the most famous of all American military manuals and one of the most important documents in the history of our country.

Many have paid tribute to the memory of Steuben and to his distinctive contributions to the cause of American independence, but of all testimonials the general probably would have most preferred the 1792 "Creed adopted by the Officers of the American Army at Verplanck's Point," affirming:



"We believe that George Washington is the only fit man in the world to head the American Army . . . that Nathaniel Greene was born a general . . . (and) that Baron Steuben has made us soldiers, and that he is capable of forming the whole world into solid column, and deploying it from the center. We believe in his Blue Book. We believe in General Knox and his artillery. And we believe in our bayonets. Amen!"

Rules were applied to military inspection, which was made a subject of the regulations. But it was not presented as an activity of designated inspectors, rather as a function of command. The regulations made inspection a routine duty of company commanders. At "troop beating," company officers were to "inspect into the dress of their men," to "see that the clothes are whole and put on properly, their hair combed, their accouterments properly fixed and every article about them in the greatest order." Steuben founded the army's long tradition of the Saturday morning inspection, when captains were to "examine into the state of the men's necessities."

Steuben's signal accomplishment was to train the Continental Army as regular infantry of the line capable of standing up to the British in the field. He perceived that the American units had difficulty in going from column of march into line of battle. The source of the problem was the customary marching formation of a column of files ("Indian file"), stringing the force out impossibly. That was one reason why many units had arrived late at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Steuben moved quickly to correct that bad habit, training battalions to occupy no more road space than they would require room in battle. At his instigation, Washington outlawed the column of files. Thereafter, in all situations all sizes of units were to march exactly as they were taught on the drill field. The result was an army that marched faster and deployed faster for battle.

Steuben also wanted the Army to fight as well as to march, and that required weapons instruction. He prepared and taught a simplified manual of arms, with many fewer movements than those of European armies, and emphasized the use of the bayonet, the essential infantry assault weapon of the day. The bayonets supplemented or replaced the unreliable flintlock muskets. Previously lacking the discipline essential to bayonet charges, American soldiers had shied away from the weapons. Steuben himself observed that their chief utility in the Continental Army was as spits for roast meat. He turned the Americans into confident bayonet fighters, something they demonstrated within a few weeks at Monmouth.

Washington also commissioned von Steuben with the formation of an elite corps (light infantry) which was to be comprised of hand-picked soldiers. Because of its rapid mobility the corps could be deployed whenever the fighting flared up and likewise, operate loosely, using familiar Indian tactics. This unit—like the entire army—also received its first instruction on the use of the bayonet. The light infantry particularly demonstrated their effectiveness at Stony Point and at Yorktown.

His duties as Inspector General also included his development of a system of property accountability that went far to check the waste of public property which had formerly prevailed in the American army. During the war he grew steadily in popularity throughout the army and grew more and more in Washington's confidence. He was

consulted upon all questions of strategic and administrative policy and performed all of the essential functions of a modern general staff officer. During the winter of 1779-1780 he was Washington's representative with the Continental Congress in the efforts to reorganize the army.

The last years of the War Steuben served as Washington's trusted adviser in all military affairs. In the spring of 1783 he assisted Washington in the preparation of a plan for the future defense of the United States and in the arrangements for demobilizing the Continental Army. At the same time he took a leading part in forming the Society of the Cincinnati which helped to keep alive the ideals of the American Revolution. When Washington relinquished command of the army, December 23, 1783, he deliberately made it his last official act to write a letter to the Baron commending his invaluable services to the United States throughout the war.

He continued to write on military affairs, and in his recommendations for a Swiss militia system to supplement the small Regular Army, for the harbor defenses of New York City, and the establishment of a military academy, Steuben continued to contribute to the military needs of the young Republic. His proposals for national defense although not adopted by Congress in his lifetime, foreshadowed the system eventually adopted in 1920.

Long familiar to schoolchildren as the Prussian who drilled the Continental Army at Valley Forge, his memory has served as the principal inspiration for the Inspector General's Department of the United States Army, its successor, and other organizations patterned after it. His genuine concern for individuals, personal integrity, and willingness to devote his time to the training of those less experienced epitomized the standards expected of those who followed him. The relationship he eventually developed with the commander in chief remains the pattern for modern military inspectors.

Steuben was of middle height but superb military bearing when he would don his most resplendent uniform. He had a fine soldierly bearing and his manners were graceful and courtly. His picturesque personality made a strong impression upon his contemporaries and the anecdotal history of the Revolution presents him as one of the most conspicuous figures in the esteem and affections of the rank and file of the Continental Army. Through his influence in converting the American army into an effective and highly disciplined military force he was an indispensable figure in the achievement of American Independence. Here he performed an essential service that none of his contemporaries in America was qualified to perform.

A United States Military Academy plaque sponsored by the National Council of the Steuben Society in America located where a majority of cadets and instructors pass daily honors Baron von Steuben:

As Washington's principal advisor he gave military training and discipline to the citizen soldiers who achieved the Independence of the United States. His service was indispensable to the achievement of American Independence.

## IN HONOR OF THE STEELTON HIGH CLASS OF 1944

### HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to extend my best wishes for a successful 50th reunion to the Steelton High School class of 1944.

The class of 1944 graduated during a time of great trial for our Nation. The fortitude of your class in confronting the Second World War and its aftermath is indeed a proud legacy.

The story of the class of 1944 is an example of the American dream come true. Your class has succeeded in building a close-knit, family-oriented community that your children and grandchildren will cherish for years to come.

Again, congratulations. I wish the class of 1944 the very best.

## CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF MOST HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

### HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Most Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church of East Hampton which is celebrating its centennial this Saturday, September 17, 1994.

Located in East Hampton on the east end of Long Island, Most Holy Trinity was founded as many Catholic churches were in this country by a group of Irish immigrants. At that time there were few Catholics on the east end of Long Island and they all attended St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church in Sag Harbor. While the church itself was dedicated on September 16, 1894, it did not have a resident pastor until the early 1900's.

The original 50 families were soon joined by succeeding waves of Catholic immigrants including Italians, Poles, Lithuanians, and Hispanics. Today the church once known as St. Philomena's is the place of worship for about 1,200 families.

In addition to being the center of liturgical life for many Catholic families, the parish offers an extensive outreach program caring for the sick and those in need. For many years there was a school attached to the parish and there is now a religious education program and a Spanish apostolate. The Reverend Donald J. Desmond is currently pastor of Most Holy Trinity parish.

I congratulate Most Holy Trinity Church for 100 years of faith and service to one another and the community. Mr. Speaker, Most Holy Trinity has clearly been a special place where people come together to worship God and provide a community for one another.

TRIBUTE TO ST. MARY'S PARISH  
ON 125TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BOB CARR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. CARR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to extend my congratulations to St. Mary's parish of Williamston, MI, on the occasion of their 125th anniversary.

St. Mary's parish has enjoyed a long history of strength and devotion, that has grown out of commitment to the Catholic Church and to the community. Before the establishment of St. Mary's parish, families were willing to make the 10 mile journey to St. Patrick's Church, often over almost impassable roads, to worship God and take communion. The conviction of the pioneers to continue practicing catholicism is demonstrated by the sacrifice of these families.

The devotion that characterizes St. Mary's parish was originally demonstrated by Jerome and James Waldo. In 1868, the dream of establishing a Catholic church in Williamston came to fruition when the Waldo brothers sold a plot of land to Detroit Bishop Peter Paul Lefevere for a mere 25 cents. Bishop Lefevere agreed to build the first building at a cost of \$1100.

One-hundred and twenty-five years later, St. Mary's parish has expanded to include a multitude of services to meet the growing and diverse needs of their members and the community. Today, St. Mary's is reaching out to the community, in cooperation with local organizations, to combat social problems. These programs, including the SHARE program, which gives food subsidies to low-income families, and the Williamston Drug Alliance, a community effort to control drug use in Williamston, have proven successful efforts to support and improve the Williamston area.

Since before the turn-of-the-century, St. Mary's parish has also been able to expand and meet the changing needs of its parishioners. St. Mary's parish has responded to parishioners by undertaking projects such as the establishment of St. Mary's School in 1959, to accommodate the need for Catholic education in Williamston. As a result of this sustained growth, St. Mary's parish enjoys the services of a new building that was erected in 1985. This building is a tribute to the prosperity that a growing membership of over 700 families has brought to the parish.

St. Mary's parish has long been a pillar of the Williamston community. Please join me in recognizing their accomplishments over the past 125 years, and in wishing St. Mary's continued success in the years to come.

JOHN PAUL II AND ROGER TILLES  
MEET FOR HOLOCAUST COM-  
MEMORATION

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer into the RECORD an article that appeared in

the summer 1994 edition of the Magazine of Temple Beth-El of Great Neck, NY. It is an account of the recent meeting between Pope John Paul II and Mr. Roger Tilles, a respected businessman and concerned human rights advocate from Long Island.

I commend Roger Tilles for the outstanding leadership he has demonstrated in building bridges between people of all faiths so that the lessons of history can truly be learned. I am proud of the thoughtful and inspiring message Mr. Tilles personally delivered to the Holy Father in remembrance of the victims of the Holocaust. It is my view that every Member of this institution will be inspired by Roger Tilles' message and deeds.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Roger Tilles, his wife Jerry, and his good friend Msgr. Thomas Hartman for the hard work and unwavering commitment that made this historic meeting possible. I know that the Tilles' determination flows from their desire to create a better world for their young daughter, Eliana Gabriel, and children of all faiths around the world.

MUSIC BRINGS THE WORLD TOGETHER

(By Roger Tilles)

Dear Friends: Over two years ago, I received a phone call from the noted conductor, Gilbert Levine, who I had not met previously. He had learned of my name from both his appearances at The Tilles Center for the Performing Arts and through some contact at the Vatican who had known of my work with Catholic/Jewish relations here on Long Island.

He mentioned that there was to be a concert that Pope John Paul II wanted to initiate, to be held at the Vatican on Yom Ha-Shoah 1993. Levine indicated that he needed some small assistance in raising funds to bring in a choir and one or two soloists for this event that would be put on by the Vatican.

After two years, and a complete shift in the orientation from a Vatican-produced commemoration to a Tilles Center-produced concert with the encouragement and participation of the Pope, and countless heartaches involved with the roller coaster ride in mounting such an overseas production, the expectation of Levine's and mine (for now I had become a principal sponsor) were far exceeded by the actual event held April 7, 1994.

What started as a small project of assistance, became an event with world-wide historic consequence. I was extremely pleased and proud to be a part of such an event. Whether it was the heightening of the commemoration of the Holocaust due to the release of Schindler's List, the recent killing of Arabs and Jews in Israel, or the recent elections in Italy when the Fascists and blatantly anti-semitic candidates were elected to the majority coalition, somehow the importance of our event was heightened around the world.

Indeed, just a day before the concert, I received a call through Edward Cardinal Cassidy, President of the Vatican's Commission for Religious Relations with the Jews. He said that the Pope wanted to have a dialogue session with our group of sponsors of this event and that I, Rabbi James Rudin of The American Jewish Committee, and Jack Eisner, a leader of the worldwide survivors group, would have an opportunity to present remarks to the Pope, followed by his reaction to what we had said and to the events of the day. When I asked what I should talk about, I was told, anything that I wanted. I did not want to allow the opportunity to

pass, by making trite or gratuitous comments.

Therefore, standing before Pope John Paul II, I was probably too nervous to fully comprehend what the occasion would mean to me and the larger community of the world. I tried to put this in context. In Rome, on this day, Jews and Catholics arrived at a historic juncture, the result of their mutual embrace of programs created on Long Island for the purpose of building bridges among people of all colors, creeds, nationalities and faiths, many of which emanated from our own Temple Beth-El.

For the first time since the Nazi death camps were liberated nearly fifty years ago, the Vatican hosted a memorial concert where Catholics and Jews could, together, pay homage to the six million Jews who died at the hands of the Third Reich.

Equally important to its success was the fact that Pope John Paul II wished to confront the revisionists who fifty years later now claim the Holocaust was a fabrication of the Jews. As a Pole who was placed under house arrest by German occupiers, the Pope publicly reminded a world wide audience, "Do not deny the Holocaust."

The reaction to his comments were immediate and electric. Throughout Europe, newspapers echoed Newsday's front page coverage. Broadcasters led their programs with coverage of the ceremony.

Not content just to speak of brotherhood and a recognition of this monstrous crime against the Jews, the Pope made an enormous impact through his actions. Embracing the Jewish community as an equal partner in the search for spirituality, the Pontiff had chairs of equal size placed in the room for himself and the Rabbi representing the Jewish Italian community. In addition, in deference to the interdenominational spirit of this memorial service, he had removed the traditional cross that hangs in the room where the concert was conducted.

Pope John Paul's decision to publicly remind the world that the deeds of Nazi Germany must be remembered will have a profound and long term impact wherever Jews and Catholics live and work. An acknowledgment of another person's pain is often the first step toward creating a real and meaningful relationship based on mutual understanding, respect and appreciation. The Pope has used the world's worst nightmare—Nazi rule—as a bridge to strengthen relations with a community that has viewed Roman Catholicism warily for centuries.

On Long Island, Jewish and Catholic leaders will continue to expand upon their dialogue that confronts bigotry and prejudice, regardless of its target. The Pope's participation in a Holocaust memorial will ensure that swastikas and other symbols of hatred and intolerance will be confronted by Jew and Catholic together in a united effort encouraged by the spiritual leader of the world's Roman Catholics.

Regional programs already underway should be significantly encouraged by the events in Rome. For example, our participation with Msgr. Thomas J. Hartman of the Diocese of Rockville Center is now creating a common ground through Project Understanding which unites Catholic and Jewish youngsters in visits to Israel. Visiting holy places, and learning first hand about the history and experiences of each other's religion, young people are returning to Long Island inoculated against prejudice and strengthened in their own faith.

So, too, our Temple's ongoing dialogue with St. Aloysius Church and our hosting



this summer of a group of Northern Ireland Catholics work in a similar manner.

Yet these efforts, as important as they are, are still not enough. The grassroots programs that began here on Long Island and led to the Vatican can be considered only a foundation upon which to build.

In a world assaulted by genocide in the Balkans, human rights violations in China, the emergence of fascism in Italy and the Russian Republics and hate mail on our own front lawns, the Pope has alerted us that all of us have a moral obligation to confront and repudiate prejudice. In a universe where the number of ethically grounded individuals seems to be shrinking, it is no small wonder then that people of differing backgrounds are finding comfort in recognizing the value of their neighbor's faith.

Therefore, I spoke the following words which were to me part of an event of a lifetime:

"Your Holiness,

"Thank you for bringing the power of your commitment to commemorate the Shoah together with the unique power of music.

"I have had the privilege to create with my friend and brother, Monsignor Thomas Hartman of the Diocese of Rockville Center, several programs that bring the spiritual richness of both Catholicism and Judaism together for the benefit of all.

"Indeed, only recently our fifth group of Catholic and Jewish young people from Long Island in New York, where a preponderance of the population is both Catholic and Jewish, returned from their journey to Israel for the Passover and Easter season, where once again they strengthened *their own* religious identities, as they learned to respect and love their friends with a *different religious* identity.

"We have been struck by the awesome power of the young, who have not had the walls built around them, to appreciate the spirituality of those who believe differently and, even more, to be able to love each other *because of that spirituality*. These young people give us the light to see the benefits of mutual respect and understanding.

"This summer, as part of our Synagogue's ongoing dialogue with our local parish church, we will be hosting a group of Catholics from Northern Ireland. Here, as in other attempts to understand and assist each other, we continue the quest. In America, and in the world, we need each other, and together we can continue to be that force for good which brings peace to our planet. For the sake of my three-year-old daughter, Eliana Gabriel, herself a descendant of a concentration camp survivor, and for all the children of our small world, we must continue these programs which are indeed the embodiment of this momentous musical event. In doing so, we remember and honor the Shoah and know that only with love and respect for each other, under God, will we insure that such tragic occurrences will happen 'never again'."

## TWO WEEKS IN GOMA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, we all have read reports and seen television news accounts of the horrific conditions in Rwanda and in the Rwandan refugee camps in eastern Zaire. Jay

Katzen, one of my constituents from Markham, VA, who is a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, recently had the opportunity to visit Goma, Zaire, and witness this tragedy firsthand. Delegate Katzen, a retired U.S. State Department official, has written a moving account of his journey which I would like to share with my colleagues.

I have just returned from seeing things I hope never to witness again: Acts perpetrated by those I had thought were human, before a God I still believe to be full of grace.

Picture as best you can fields of 1.2 million souls, surviving literally cheek by jowl, in an unimaginably degrading state of sanitation. Over 20,000 orphaned children, 30 percent of them likely to die from AIDS. Their elders, suffering from, or only just recovering from cholera, meningitis, dysentery, malnutrition, exposure, or malaria, now await further calamity as the rainy season begins in eastern Zaire, which will bring yet further misery to those camped on volcanic soil separated from the elements only by plastic tenting and banana leaves. Journalists appropriately characterize the diaspora of Rwanda's Hutu population as apocalyptic.

Some promising signs do exist. 80,000 bodies were being moved into mass graves upon my arrival in Goma 2 weeks ago, as team leader of a Virginia Beach-based Operation Blessing group of eight doctors, nurses, and paramedics. The mortality rate is dropping for the moment. Members of our team went through one large camp of 250,000 at Kibumba, rehydrating those in need intravenously, and moving orphans and those requiring medical care to makeshift hospital units. Others, at Ndoshu, ministered to the young, whose casualty rate was devastating. Beds of dying infants, which filled their sweltering, fly-bedecked "clinic," were emptied each morning and filled again, day after day. I hear their older brothers and sisters, some singing despite their anguish, they dying because of it. Yet others in our team began a dramatic meningitis, measles, polio, and vitamin A immunization program at Mugunga, aimed at helping 50,000 over a 1-week period.

That group was assisted by a large German presence. By the time of my own departure, many of those of us who had arrived as pioneers were being joined or replaced by others. Their dedication and the generosity of their nation's people mark the charitable side of a human nature whose goodness I had every reason to question this past fortnight.

I thank God Almighty for the courage and opportunity He gave me to make this voyage. The people of Rwanda will, I pray, have that same courage and opportunity to reunite, but that prospect appears remote, and great despair remains in the offing. For the moment, while I prefer to think of our modest works of healing, my most searing memories are of the overwhelming hordes, of the pathos, of the wetness, or their cold at night, of the gunfire, the smells, the smoke, and the cries. Of an infant trying to nurse from her dead mother. Of those dying in our arms. And of a man who climbed in among the dead, assuring us he, too, soon would die and, without family to lay him to rest, that he was doing so while he himself still had the energy to move.

## THE HISTORIC BURLINGAME TRAIN STATION: 100 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, this September 17 marks the anniversary of a major event in the development of the San Francisco Bay area—the opening of the Burlingame Train Station 100 years ago. This station transported both people and businesses to the region and launched the formation of both the town of Burlingame, as well as the neighboring town of Hillsborough.

This historic site will now celebrate 100 years of continuous rail service to the town of Burlingame. I applaud the combined efforts of the community, the Burlingame Historical Society, and the Burlingame Train Station Centennial Celebration Committee in bringing the appropriate attention to this momentous occasion.

The extraordinary history of this landmark began in 1893 when it was commissioned by the Burlingame Country Club and the Southern Pacific Co. The station's two architects, George H. Howard and J.B. Mathison, designed the building in the Spanish Mission Revival style. According to architectural historians, Burlingame Station has the dual distinction of being the first permanent building that incorporated all the elements of the Mission Revival style and is the last remaining building of this building style in the United States.

At the time of the station's opening on October 10, 1894, the surrounding area was sparsely developed—in fact, the town of Burlingame didn't even exist. Burlingame Avenue, now a busy city street, was then just a tree-lined dirt road. The station's primary use was to deliver freight and passengers to the Burlingame Country Club. The new train service helped increase the area's population, which rose dramatically following the devastating San Francisco earthquake in 1906.

The station was also a boon to the local economy by establishing numerous businesses in the area. In 1907 and 1908, the Burlingame Woman's Club and the Burlingame Masonic Lodge held their charter meetings there as it was the only available location with the capacity to hold 50 people.

In 1908, the town of Burlingame was established, and the increased growth around the Burlingame Country Club led that area to become a separate entity which soon became the town of Hillsborough. Shortly after these events, the Burlingame Train Station was transformed into a central hub for commuters to San Francisco.

More recently, the efforts of the community have helped keep the station operative despite a variety of challenges. Among these challenges was a project in the late 1930's for "straightening" Burlingame Avenue which included plans for the station's demolition. Fortunately for the station, these plans were finally scrapped.

The increased useage of cars, brought about by the construction of superhighways, made train travel less profitable. As a result,

the Southern Pacific Co. went into the red and the station fell into disarray, its future looking bleak.

The fate of the station turned when it became a California historic landmark in 1971. Just 3 years later, it was added to the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Register of Historic Places.

Despite these achievements, the station remained in a state of neglect. Help then arrived in the form of both city and State funds and money donated by a volunteer civic group, rescuing the building from continued disrepair. The station was then restored and rededicated in 1986.

Mr. Speaker, today I invite my colleagues to join me in observing the centennial of an important California landmark that played an integral role in the development of the San Francisco Bay area. On December 10, 1893, shortly after the station's commission, the San Francisco Chronicle referred to Burlingame as "the prettiest station on the line." Today, over a century later, that statement still holds true.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CREWMEN OF THE U.S.S. "ARCHER-FISH" (SS 311) ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 16TH REUNION

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to the courageous crew of the celebrated submarine U.S.S. *Archer-Fish* (SS 311). The city of Sandusky, OH is currently hosting these brave sailors on the occasion of their 16th reunion since their tour of duty in the Pacific Ocean during World War II was completed.

Built in Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and commissioned on September 4, 1943, the U.S.S. *Archer-Fish* transited the Panama Canal into the Pacific on November 13, 1943, and completed her impressive war service in Tokyo Bay when Japan surrendered on September 2, 1945. During this critical period she conducted seven war patrols against Japanese shipping, including the legendary fifth patrol for which the coveted Presidential Unit Citation was conferred.

It was during this fifth patrol that the crew of the *Archer-Fish* bravely attacked and sunk the destroyer-protected Japanese aircraft carrier *Shinano* on November 29, 1944. This was the largest vessel ever sunk by submarine and the most tonnage recorded by an American submarine during a single patrol.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Sandusky, OH, located on America's North Coast, has a proud seafaring tradition of its own. The citizens recognize the extraordinary heroism and historic contribution to the national effort, that these career seamen and citizen-sailors of the U.S. Navy's renowned silent service have performed.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commending the crew of the U.S.S. *Archer-Fish* on a job well done and wish them future success in all their endeavors.

#### A TRIBUTE TO MURIEL COLLIER

**HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I rise to pay tribute to Ms. Muriel Collier on the occasion of her 80th birthday. I am also proud to claim that she is a citizen of the Ninth Congressional District, which I am honored to represent.

Ms. Collier, whose September 7 birthday we are celebrating, is an extraordinary lady. Ms. Collier is a pioneer in several ways; she refused to accept the iron barriers placed against African-Americans from being trained in two top-ranked professional schools, as she refused to accept the same barriers to her being employed as a professional in the health field.

Ms. Collier became the first African-American woman in northern California to be hired as a social worker with the Alameda Social Services Department in Oakland, CA.

Ms. Collier graduated from Oakland High School in 1927 and received her bachelor of arts degree from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1931, and then went on to earn a masters in social work from the University of Chicago in 1934.

Already an experienced social worker, Ms. Collier joined the Red Cross at the inception of World War II and was stationed in Fort Huachuca, AZ, and then Oakland, CA. Following the war, she served as a psychiatric social worker for the Veterans Administration Hospital in Palo Alto, CA, where she worked for 30 years.

In addition to her professional work, Ms. Collier's commitment to public service is exemplified in her contributions to numerous community projects and activities which have inspired others and provided the model so necessary for our youth. She embodies the best in our society, combining education, training, professionalism, humanitarianism, and selfless dedication to others.

It is fitting to pause to wonder at the accomplishment of Ms. Collier. Born eight decades ago into a time that considered higher education and entry into a profession to be a rarity, except for those female members of society who had the highest social status and were financially endowed, she was able to overcome these almost impossible hurdles of resistance against women, and especially against African-Americans.

I join with our civic and community leaders to honor and salute Ms. Muriel Collier, pioneer, dedicated public servant, and trailblazer on her, and our very special day; we look forward to celebrating many more birthdays of this rare jewel amongst us.

#### A SPECIAL SALUTE TO GENERAL EDUCATION DEGREE RECIPIENTS

**HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the impact of a high school education on an individual's per-

sonal growth and career success cannot be overlooked. I am pleased to rise today to salute some very outstanding individuals from my congressional district who recently completed the Cleveland Heights-University Heights Adult Basic Literacy Education Program. A total of 59 students were recently honored for completing the program and receiving their general education degrees [GED]. Their success was noted with a special reception and program highlighting this achievement.

For the students, the graduation ceremony represented the culmination of many hours of hard work, dedication, and motivation. I am proud to note the continued support of the adult basic literacy education teachers and staff, and volunteers throughout the community who gave of their time and talents to prepare students for the rigorous GED course.

Mr. Speaker, since its inception, the program has expanded greatly. Many of the graduates will now enter college, reenter the work force, or further their careers. Equipped with a diploma, they are now able to reach any goal. As a strong advocate of education, I am proud to salute the Cleveland Heights-University Heights Adult Basic Literacy Education graduates.

#### GENERAL EDUCATION DEGREE GRADUATES

Kevin Bernard, Toby Bick, Dorothy Blackwell, Lonelle Booker, Laurel Brandstetter, Herbert Chambers, William Cheraso, Brian Conner, Elan Crawford, Thomas M. Deskins, David Flanik, Freddie Fleming, David Frank, Sterling Griggs, D'Angelo Harrison, Michelle Harrison, Brenda Ingram, Elizabeth John, Louis Johnson, Mary Jones, Kathy Jonke, Kimberly Karp, Shaun Kavinsky, Janice Lewis, Shari Lynch, Derek Manley, Janet McDonald, Mylon McKenzie, Brandy Miller, and Pamela Minnefee.

Santina Moore, Rual Morgan, Kipper Nichols, Felisha Pope, George Presswood, David Reed, Rhonda Robinson, Vance Rouse, David Rowe, Tracy Salerno, Loren Segal, Raquel Smith, Chad Soble, Kelly Stallworth, Joe Staruch, Margaret Telford, Melissa Thomas, Brenda Thurman, Garret Tysse, Channelle Ward, W. Scott Wengerd, Cornelius White III, Michael Williams, Venston Williams, David Wilson, Jr., Shirelle Woodfolk, Miriam Yarmove, Bernadette Young, and Phil W. Zedner.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE CITIZENS' TAX RELIEF ACT OF 1994

**HON. MAJOR R. OWENS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce the Citizens' Tax Relief Act of 1994, a tax cut and tax reform bill that would cut income taxes for every American who pays taxes. Under my bill, a married couple earning an annual taxable income of \$30,000 would save \$750 per year, or about \$30 per biweekly paycheck. The tax revenue lost to the Government would be more than compensated for by eliminating a huge tax loophole that currently permits trillions of dollars of income to remain tax-free.



Here's how this loophole works. Suppose that in 1954, a man bought stock for \$5,000, and now that stock is worth \$100,000. If the man sells it, he will have a taxable capital gain of \$95,000 and will pay at least \$27,000 in taxes. But if he dies and leaves the stock to his son, and the son sells it, there is no tax on the capital gain of \$95,000.

This loophole permits wealthy American families to pass their property to their children and grandchildren, while completely escaping any income taxes on huge capital gains that have accumulated over a period of decades.

My bill would eliminate this loophole from the Federal Tax Code, and take the revenue generated from that to provide every tax-paying American with a tax cut. That tax cut would be achieved by lowering the first income tax bracket from 15 percent to 12.5 percent, which means a lower tax rate on approximately the first \$22,100 of taxable income for an individual, or the first \$36,900 of taxable income for a married couple.

My bill also would phase-in the capital gains tax on inherited property by providing lower tax rates for those who pay the taxes in the next few years. This provision would motivate heirs to pay their taxes early, producing an enormous tax revenue windfall for the Government in the years 1995-98. Thus, the Government would have a large pot of money available to improve the quality of education, create jobs, and reform the health care system.

I have made sure that my bill will not punish non-wealthy individuals who happen to own homes which have accumulated substantial value over the years. In fact, my bill provides an exemption from tax on the first \$125,000 of capital gains on the sale of inherited homes. Such a provision is already in the tax code for individuals over the age of 55 who sell their homes.

A study by two Cornell University professors estimates that \$10 trillion worth of property will be inherited over the next 45 years. That means that there will be several trillion dollars of capital gains that should be taxed. But the Federal Government will lose that money unless the law is changed as I am proposing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members of Congress who care about fairness in taxation to support and cosponsor this legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO SCORE

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to more than 12,000 volunteers who are part of the Service Corps of Retired Executives [SCORE], a service arm of the U.S. Small Business Administration. I would especially like to recognize and honor SCORE's Baltimore chapter of nearly 100 volunteers, which this year is celebrating its 30th anniversary of lending assistance to small businesses.

SCORE is an organization of retired business men and women who donate their time and energy to share their business expertise with the fledgling or struggling small business

person. Their goal is to help small business men and women grow and succeed. Through the use of comprehensive workshops and individual counseling sessions, SCORE volunteers assist small business owners with management skills such as finance, administration, and operation. Nationwide, in the past year SCORE volunteers have assisted more than 300,000 small business owners.

The vitality of our economy is dependent on the success of small businesses. SCORE volunteers provide a great resource for anyone interested in starting a business. As retired business men and women, SCORE volunteers are a great source of experience and information for this very important and growing part of our economy.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in recognizing the expertise and dedication SCORE volunteers bring to our business community.

#### THIS WE BELIEVE

**HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, in the State of South Carolina, Mr. E. Roy Stone, Jr., is known as "Mr. Veteran." He has held many positions of leadership as a member of the American Legion over the years. A Navy World War II veteran, Past National Commander Stone has represented South Carolina on the National Executive Committee since 1953. He has been chairman of the Committee on Resolutions since 1956.

This year, the American Legion celebrates its 75th anniversary. The September 1994, Special Diamond Jubilee Issue of the American Legion Magazine contains an article written by Commander Stone entitled, "This We Believe." I hope veterans everywhere will read it. Few people know more about the mission of this great veterans organization than my good friend E. Roy Stone. The article is such a good one on the service role of the American Legion over its 75-year history that I believe it should be given the widest possible circulation. The American Legion will continue to remain strong as long as it has members with the leadership qualities of men like the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina.

The article by Mr. E. Roy Stone follows:

#### THIS WE BELIEVE

ON THE LEGION'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY, WE MUST REDEDICATE OURSELVES TO THE IDEALS OF OUR ORGANIZATION, BE ACTIVE, AND KEEP FAITH WITH OUR FALLEN COMRADES

(By E. Roy Stone, Jr.)

For 48 years, I have had the high privilege of serving on the national level of The American Legion, the world's largest veterans' organization. From the day I walked through a Naval hospital ward in Oakland, Calif., and saw the mutilated bodies of World War II GIs, I knew that I wanted to do something to help veterans and their families.

When I returned to my home state of South Carolina after World War II, I went to our state's only veterans hospital and saw men being put in the hallways—the VA had a waiting list of over 800 GIs. Later, I went

to the funerals of some of the men who were stored in the halls because VA didn't have the space to treat them.

After seeing all of this, I became an active Legionnaire—determined that I would try to alleviate crowded conditions in our VA hospitals; give sympathy to the suffering; give strength to the weak; and to keep faith with my fallen friends.

I was determined that their supreme sacrifice would not be in vain. And so I joined The American Legion, whose principles of right and wrong have become an integral part of the American way of life.

On these pages, I want to take an opportunity to salute the ideals that have made The American Legion the unselfish and unequalled champion of the veteran for 75 years.

This we believe:

We believe a veteran is a veteran.

One of the great accomplishments of The American Legion has been making veterans' benefits and rehabilitation a non-partisan issue. If something is good for veterans, the Legion will be for it. And no matter which side of the aisle raises an issue in Congress the Legion hollers the same challenge: "How will this help veterans?"

Legionnaires are Republicans and they are Democrats. They are senators, congressmen, firemen, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, insurance salesmen, grocers, barbers and career military men and women. They are old and they are young. They are rich and they are poor.

The Legion also doesn't make a distinction between officer and enlisted, Army or Navy, Air Force or Marines, Coast Guard or Merchant Marine. All of us have served our country during times of war, and we share a common experience—and in many cases—common sacrifices.

We live with memories of war that humble us and fill us with a sense of spiritual connection to the freedom that Americans enjoy. We have a stake, if you will, in seeing our country live on and grow strong because we witnessed so many give their blood and sometimes their lives toward this end.

While the Legion is nonpartisan, many of you know that there are a lot of politicians in the Legion. We are sort of a cross between a lobbying group and an advocacy organization that looks out for America's veterans. And our 3.1 million members give us a voice that can be heard in small towns and big cities from coast to coast.

We believe that the contributions of America's veterans and their sacrifices have earned them special consideration. But like the team that is the U.S. Armed Forces, no veteran is more or less deserving of that which has been earned with blood.

The Legion is committed to seeing VA live up to the inscription on the plaque that rests on its Washington, DC, headquarters building: "To care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow, and his orphan."

We believe promises made to veterans must be promises kept.

The Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion is an ideal, a set of missions and battles that can never be decisively won or lost—only fought for.

Despite the lessons of history and the proud heritage that should elevate the veteran to the highest degree of respect, there will appear on the horizon those who will want to cut the VA budget, eliminate beds in VA hospitals, and cut down or cut out veterans' benefits. But The American Legion has always maintained that promises made to veterans must be promises kept.

Many short-sighted policy-making officials and their followers will look upon the veteran not as a hero, but as an economic liability. For 75 years, The American Legion, often as a lone voice, has argued for honoring the commitment the nation makes to those it sends into battle: If you serve your country, you will not be forgotten.

When World War II veterans returned home, the Legion—by writing and introducing the GI Bill—made sure they could get an education and successfully assimilate back into society. The GI Bill was—and is—our greatest legislative achievement.

When Vietnam veterans began experiencing Agent Orange related health problems, our Legion stood by them and does to this day. While VA now admits a link between the defoliant and many diseases, those years of denial were tough times for afflicted veterans. The Legion was their only ally.

And when the families of our POW/MIAs could expect no help from the U.S. government and little media attention, the Legion came through with recommendations to end their suffering and obtain the fullest possible accounting.

In veterans affairs and rehabilitation, the Legion has always stood by veterans as they stood by their country in war.

We believe in patriotism and Americanism over all other "isms."

The founders would be very proud of what the Legion has done for this country because The American Legion has always emphasized patriotism and Americanism over all other "isms."

We have pressed for a strong national defense, when others have blindly accepted the lull of peacetime safety.

We have educated America's young men and women in love of God and Country, and helped nurture new generations of great Americans. And we have fought communism and fascism all over the world through our efforts on Capitol Hill.

We believe in a strong America—an America that has the economic and military might to keep democracy alive here at home and overseas.

We believe in keeping faith with our fallen comrades.

On this, the 75th anniversary of The American Legion, we must rededicate ourselves to the ideals of our organization, be active, and keep faith with our fallen comrades. We must gird ourselves for any legislative fight that may become necessary, and see that any veteran who needs hospital or nursing care will have it.

No compromises. Right is right. Wrong is wrong. As we celebrate 75 years of service to community, state and nation, we are proud of our past record of accomplishments. We look forward to an even brighter future.

God preserve our country. God bless The American Legion.

#### CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF STABILITY, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMMUNITY

**HON. JAMES A. BARCIA**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. BARCIA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the 100th anniversary of the Cass City Summer Home Club in Caseville, MI. This club beckons to a time when distances were considered great, and

when a summer home was considered to be among one of the most special parts of the year.

The Cass City Summer Home Club celebrated its anniversary at a centennial celebration dinner this past Saturday. I was pleased to join with so many of the club's members in regaling in the fact that what started 100 years ago as a summer recreation association on the Saginaw Bay waterfront has resulted in family friendships lasting generations. When Burt Smalley, a resident of Pontiac who worked as a conductor on the old PO&N Railroad, helped people from Cass City acquire property, little did he know how important he would be to people for years to come.

The early members of the club which was founded in 1894 would ride a train from Cass City to Caseville and then spend several weeks laying out at first a pavilion and dormitory for members of the club. Individual members then built individual cottages which were often handed down from generation to generation, and occasionally sold to new members of the club.

Bill Stevenson, a current member, can trace his family's membership back to his grandmother, Lucy Holmes, who was issued stock on June 9, 1899, the earliest record stock issuance date. David Donnellon can trace his family's ownership back to 1919. The Sandham family can also trace ownership over 75 years. Bessie Maxwell has owned her current lot for 62 years, a club record for ownership by a single individual.

Mr. Speaker, the Anderson, Benkelman, Mason, Stormzand, Sturm, and Vader families can all trace their families' ownership for more than 50 years. Certainly this type of constancy ranks as unique in Michigan, and among an elite few in our Nation's history. With people who spend every summer together, whose families have grown up together, and who look forward to the friendship and community that the Cass City Summer Home Club provides, the centennial of the club is certainly worth celebrating.

I urge all of our colleagues to join me in wishing them a most happy 100th anniversary, with best wishes for at least another 100 years of what has made the Cass City Summer Home Club great.

#### PAKISTAN'S ASSERTIVE REGIONAL STRATEGY

**HON. BILL McCOLLUM**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, when former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharief recently acknowledged that Pakistan had nuclear weapons, he was stating the obvious. The extent of the Pakistani nuclear weapons program has long been known, but the current developments of the Pakistani nuclear weapons program are cause for great alarm.

As discussed in the report of the House Republican Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare which follows, the primary reason for such an alarm is the evolution of the Pakistani nuclear strategy. Originally,

during much of the 1980's, Pakistan was seeking nuclear weapons as a doomsday tripwire to deter a possible Soviet encroachment from Afghanistan. However, during the 1990's, nuclear weapons have become a major instrument of Pakistan's assertive regional strategy with Islamabad's new strategy built on the perceived role of nuclear weapons in the crisis in Kashmir, where, Islamabad, along with Tehran, are sponsoring an escalation of Islamist terrorism.

The overall Pakistani strategic confidence has already been expressed in statements coming out of Islamabad since the fall of 1993. For example, in a recent statement, Pakistani Senator Qazi Hussain Ahmad, recently urged the Bhutto government "to declare jihad on India to save Kashmir Moslems from total annihilation. There is no other way to resolve the crisis." "Let us wage jihad for Kashmir," he said. "A nuclear-armed Pakistan would deter India from a wider conflict," he stressed. The nuclear card is presented as the key to Pakistan's new regional strategy.

Pakistan, in an effort to upgrade its nuclear arsenal, has embarked on an energetic effort to modernize its nuclear technology. This has been reflected in the repeated efforts to illegally acquire advanced technology and machinery from the West.

Furthermore, Islamabad considers the development of long-range ballistic missiles a top priority. These missiles will give Pakistan strategic capabilities that go well beyond the need to block an invading enemy or hit key strategic installations. Moreover, these developments are but a part of an overall massive military modernization and buildup, pursued with close cooperation from the People's Republic of China and Iran.

Pakistan also continues to tighten its special relationship with Iran, as demonstrated in the current visit of Pakistan's President Farooq Leghari to Tehran. While visiting Ayatollah Khomeini's tomb, Leghari stated that working closely together Iran and Pakistan "can serve Islam." In his meetings with Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani, Leghari stated that "all-out cooperation between Iran and Pakistan \* \* \* could help resolve the Moslem world's regional problems." Among the subjects raised with Iranian leaders in this context were the conflicts in Bosnia, Azerbaijan, Kashmir, Afghanistan, and the recent events in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

While Pakistan in the past has proven itself to be a valuable ally in an unstable part of the world, today their actions may be contributing to the instability of the Middle East and south Asia. Therefore, it is my hope that by submitting this information to my colleagues I will have encouraged them to study the recent actions and new direction taken by Islamabad.

The text of the task forces report of August 24, 1994 follows:

[From the Task Force on Terrorism and Unconventional Warfare, House Republican Research Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC, Aug. 24, 1994]

#### PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR BRINKSMANSHIP

On 23 August 1994, during a visit to Kashmir, Nawaz Sharief, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, declared that Pakistan was a nuclear power. "I confirm Pakistan possesses the atomic bomb," he said. Sharief then warned India that an attack on Pakistan could trigger a nuclear war and declared



that an escalation of the crisis over Kashmir because of New Delhi's refusal to surrender Kashmir to Islamabad was inevitable.

Though he was not the first, Nawaz Sharief is perhaps the most authoritative Pakistani to confirm his country's nuclear status. The significance of this confirmation is that it compels Ms. Bhutto's Islamabad to be more forthcoming about Pakistan's evolving nuclear build-up and national strategy, including the recent evolution of the Pakistani nuclear strategy.

The current world view of Ms. Benazir Bhutto's Islamabad is a direct outgrowth of the philosophy of her father—Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. The political vision of Mr. Bhutto was crystallized as a historical legacy of the 1971 separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan. In the wake of that defeat, Mr. Bhutto came to believe that Pakistan must base its policy on Islam and must look westward—to the so-called "Hub of Islam"—for his country's national strategy.

Bhutto considered Central Asia an extension of the non-Arab Muslim world and believed that Pakistan would bring that region into the Hub in order to expand Islam's non-Arab component. In this view, the active support for the armed liberation struggle in Kashmir was defined by Mr. Bhutto as a way of demonstrating Pakistan's commitment to Islamic solidarity. In this connection, a close relationship with the People's Republic of China (PRC), including Beijing's strategic guarantees and assistance in the development of Pakistan's nuclear weapons, was considered by Bhutto as the foundation of Islamabad's ability to avoid a clash with the US and a possible war with India.

Significantly, Mr. Bhutto stressed that the US was inherently hostile to Islam because it refused to accept the drastic changes in the world order advocated by radical Islam. Indeed, Mr. Bhutto's military nuclear effort was motivated as much by the determination to deliver the so-called "Islamic Bomb" that would make Pakistan a leader in the Muslim world, as by the need to counter-balance India's military nuclear program. For her part, Ms. Bhutto confirmed her belief in these principles during the Fall of 1993.

Pakistan has been looking into the acquisition of nuclear weapons since the early-1960s. After Pakistan's defeat in the 1965 Indo-Pakistani war, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto vowed to retain a strategic balance with India, including the development of nuclear weapons, at any cost. "If India builds the bomb, we will eat grass or leaves, even go hungry, but we will get one of our own. We have no alternative," he said in 1965.

However, it took the humiliating defeat of 1971, when Indian forces occupied Eastern Pakistan and transformed it into an independent Bangladesh, to truly commit Pakistan to the acquisition of nuclear weapons. In the wake of that war, Mr. Bhutto assembled Pakistan's leading scientists in a tent in Multan in January 1972 where he delivered a passionate speech about the shame of defeat and how imperative it was for Pakistan to have nuclear weapons. Bringing up what seemed a note of caution, Mr. Bhutto pointed to a higher objective when he explained that "this is a very serious political decision, which Pakistan must take, and perhaps all third World countries must take one day \* \* \*." Pakistan was thus committed to a national crash program to have an "Islamic Bomb."

Subsequently, the Pakistani nuclear weapons program really took shape in 1974 when Dr. Abdul Qaeer Khan returned to Pakistan from Europe and convinced Mr. Bhutto that

he could build a bomb within 6-7 years. Later, in 1976, Mr. Bhutto secured the PRC's agreement to support the Pakistani military nuclear program with expertise, ranging from scientific and technological assistance all the way to actual weapons-design know-how. Thus, using Chinese weapons technology, Dr. Khan laid the foundations of the Pakistani nuclear weapons arsenal.

However, it was during the 11-year tenure of General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq that Pakistan became a nuclear power and defined a coherent nuclear strategy. The military that seized power in 1977 under General Zia was opposed to the nuclear weapons program, fearing its impact on the military budget. However, there was a widespread recognition that nuclear weapons were Pakistan's only viable deterrence against an Indian conventional onslaught. Indeed, some strategists even urged the recapture of Kashmir under a nuclear umbrella. Consequently, Zia became committed to the nuclear option as a last resort instrument to "save Pakistan."

Moreover, like Mr. Bhutto, Zia gradually came to see in the acquisition of nuclear weapons a key instrument for breaking Pakistan's isolation and for transforming it into the leader of a rejuvenated Muslim world. As he outlined it in a July, 1978 speech, "China, India, the USSR, and Israel in the Middle East possess the atomic arm. No Muslim country has any. If Pakistan had such a weapon, it would reinforce the power of the Muslim world."

However, it was unfolding events, especially the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, which gave Pakistan's fledgling nuclear doctrine its practical character. In early-1980, President Zia ul-Haq learned from the Carter Administration's National Security Adviser, Dr. Brzezinski, that the US had no intention of committing forces to defend Pakistan in the event of a Soviet invasion. As Pakistan's involvement in the war in Afghanistan was growing, Islamabad's doubts about the worth of its alliance with the US also began to mount.

Nevertheless, at first, Pakistan stuck with Zia's doctrine of relying on nuclear weapons as instruments of last resort. However, as time passed, Zia ul-Haq became increasingly prone to a pan-Islamic world view which he expressed by his willingness to facilitate the development of other Islamic, (primarily Iran's), nuclear weapons programs, though not at the expense of Pakistan's own strategic weapons programs. Indeed, it was through its close cooperation with Iran that Pakistan also assisted other radical states, including Libya and North Korea.

Later, in the early-1990s, after coming to power, Ms. Bhutto redirected the Pakistani national strategy still further in order to integrate it into the Trans-Asia Axis dominated by Beijing and the Islamist Bloc dominated by Tehran. This decision was made during the Pakistani negotiations with India on the mutual reduction of tension between the two states. Held between January 1989 and January 1990, the India-Pakistan negotiations were conducted against the backdrop of an assessment by the Pakistani military and intelligence elite that a major clash with India was inevitable and imminent.

With this in view, in February 1990, General Mirza Aslam Beg, then the Pakistani Chief of the Army Staff, went to Tehran to discuss Iran's become Pakistan's primary regional ally, even at the expense of relations with the US, including perhaps an outright confrontation with Washington. Gen. Beg returned from Tehran "greatly reassured." "With the support from Iran promised me,

we will win in case of war over Kashmir," he declared.

Soon afterward, Pakistan began a game of brinkmanship with India through the escalation of border clashes in the Siachen Glacier area and in Kashmir itself. The subsequent appearance of a major Indian military exercise not far from the Pakistani border startled the Pakistani High Command, reminding Islamabad of the possibility of a massive Indian reaction to Pakistan's provocations. At the same time, the border clashes and the insertion of terrorists into Indian Kashmir continued to escalate.

Islamabad then decided to prevent an Indian retaliation by invoking the nuclear card. As tension grew and war seemed inevitable, Pakistan hastily assembled at least one nuclear weapon during its "nose-to-nose" confrontation with India in 1990. This led to a hasty intervention by the US and other Western powers, pressuring both New Delhi and Islamabad not to escalate their confrontation. Thus, the new Pakistani nuclear strategy was proved successful.

This was a turning point for Pakistan's national strategy. From this point on, nuclear weapons were no longer considered merely a trip-wire of last resort in the event of a major invasion of Pakistan. Instead, nuclear weapons now became a key to Islamabad's assertive strategy in Kashmir under a nuclear umbrella.

As 1991 dawned, Islamabad increasingly considered the "New World Order" advocated by the US, and especially in the call for non-proliferation, a strategic threat to its independence. "The New World Order does not allow any country in the Third World except the American surrogates to possess nuclear weapons." Fully aware that no single country could confront the US on its own, Islamabad stressed the growing significance of nuclear and military cooperation with other radical states as of crucial importance.

Islamabad acknowledged that "the People's Republic of China and North Korea have been \* \* \* supplying Iran, Pakistan, and other Muslim countries with medium-range missiles and nuclear technology for peaceful purpose." This cooperation now served as a source of support for Islamabad's defiance of the United States, as it was recognized that any alternative would be detrimental to the future of Islam:

"If Pakistan surrenders before the Americans now with respect to the nuclear programme, there will be no limit for such a surrender; because the Americans endeavour to demolish Pakistan's military power and make her a banana republic so that the Muslim World should be enslaved by the US-imposed world order."

It was in the context of this strategic perception that the Pakistani military nuclear capabilities were finally officially revealed. On 21 October 1991, Pakistan, for long a known yet not acknowledged nuclear power, crossed the line and created a precedent. In a Karachi meeting, Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, the father of the Pakistani bomb, officially acknowledged that Pakistan was a nuclear power. "It is a fact that Pakistan has become a nuclear power and is at present concentrating on manufacturing sophisticated arms to fulfill its requirements," Dr. Khan stated. Subsequently, the nuclear factor has become a clear and critical factor in the Pakistani national strategy, especially vis-à-vis India and the US.

Against this backdrop, Islamabad is convinced that a major showdown with India, ostensibly over Kashmir, constitutes the key to Pakistan's new position as the linchpin of

the PRC-dominated Trans-Asian Axis and the Tehran-led Islamic Bloc. Pakistan and its allies are convinced that any set back for India, no matter how symbolic, will result in New Delhi becoming isolationist. This, in turn, would expedite the consolidation of the Trans-Asian Axis. It has therefore been decided in Islamabad that the decisive crisis aimed at isolating India will be instigated in the form of an escalation of the Islamist terrorist struggle in Kashmir. Ms. Bhutto is confident that Pakistan's growing nuclear capabilities will shield these assertive policies.

Ms. Bhutto is fully aware of her country's nuclear potential because she serves as the chairperson of the National Nuclear Command Authority [NNCA]. The NNCA "determines the state of readiness" of the Pakistani nuclear weapons, and, with Ms. Bhutto's "hand on the button," authorizes their launch through the Army's Joint Operations Center. Gen. Beg disclosed in April 1994 that Pakistan already has "the F-16s, Mirages and the M-11s [ballistic missiles] which we are now getting from China that can carry [nuclear weapons]." Moreover, Pakistan's own "missile programme" is developing "a delivery system with a very effective, accurate guidance system provided on the missiles."

Called the Anza-11, this ballistic missile is a Pakistani derivative of the Chinese M-11. In mid July 1994, Pakistani officials confirmed that the development of the Anza-11 was being accelerated "with Chinese assistance." Visiting Pakistan's nuclear enrichment facility in Multan, Ms. Bhutto warned of an accelerating "missile race" in the region, and was assured that the PRC would provide Pakistan with all the necessary technology and know-how to cope with the new strategic challenge. Meanwhile, Pakistan continues to deploy and install M-11 SSMS in the vicinity of its border with India.

Furthermore, several loyalists of Ms. Bhutto—from the ranks of the military and intelligence services—have intensified their demands for a more assertive stance on nuclear issues. For example, in June 1994, Gen. Hamid Gul, the former Chief of ISI, publicly urged Islamabad to conduct a nuclear test in order to clearly demonstrate the quality and might of the Pakistani nuclear weapons. He argued that such a test would galvanize the Pakistanis to support Islamabad in its pursuit of several national goals and challenges, the liberation of Kashmir being foremost, and would restrain the US from interfering in that endeavor. Gul pointed out that it is imperative for Pakistan to make a clear choice between its continued association with the US and the pursuit of its vital interests along with Iran and the PRC, whom he identified as "the closest friends of Pakistan."

Gul also stressed that the establishment of a declared nuclear posture will determine this transformation. "By exploding the bomb, we will not only destroy the impression of our being submissive to the United States, but will be able to pull back our friends." Islamabad's failure to take a sterner public stand on the pursuit of its joint strategy with Iran and the PRC, Gul believed, already threatens the security of Pakistan by leaving the false impression of a Pakistan restrained by the US. "Our military feels that its defense needs are in danger because of the failure of our foreign policy." Only the establishment of an unambiguous nuclear deterrent can reverse this trend, Gul concluded.

Thus, in early August, N.D. Khan, the Parliamentary Secretary for Foreign Affairs,

and other Pakistani senior officials, stressed repeatedly that Pakistan would not curtail its nuclear program irrespective of mounting US pressure. Instead, the High Command announced that Pakistan had embarked on a major build-up of sophisticated weapons, including missiles, in order "to deal with any emergency in the context of India's aggressive designs." Ms. Bhutto was briefed on this emergency program and "agreed in principle to meet the requirements of the Pakistani Army on an urgent basis." Indeed, Pakistani officials later confirmed that Islamabad has resolved "to manufacture [ballistic] missiles and strengthen its defense."

In a similar vein, in mid August, the President of Pakistan, Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, visited the Pakistani Air Force [PAF] base in Sargodha, home of its F-16s, to inspect the major exercise called Saffron Bandit-94. In a speech to the PAF officers, the Pakistani President tied together the current military build-up and the crisis in Kashmir. Leghari assured his audience that "the government is fully aware of the defense needs of the country and will equip its Armed Forces with sophisticated weapons for the defense of the motherland." Leghari reiterated Islamabad's "full support to the Kashmiri people despite Indian threats" and stressed his "confidence that Pakistan can meet any threat" resulting from this strategy.

Thus, Benazir Bhutto, for reasons geopolitical and domestic, is personally leading Pakistan into becoming a key and active component in a major global axis aimed at confronting the US and reducing its influence. It is under Ms. Bhutto that Pakistan has increased its participation in the strategic alliance with the PRC and Iran, as well as raised the profile of its confrontation with the US and India. Additionally, nuclear deterrence is considered Islamabad's primary shield against an Indian reaction to, let alone retaliation for, an escalation in Kashmir. Therefore, it seems grimly likely that Ms. Bhutto will only continue to accelerate and expand the Pakistani military nuclear program.

#### SALUTE TO THE HISPANIC-AMERICAN SPORTS COALITION

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a group of youngsters from my district who took part in the Second Annual Latin American Little League World Series over Labor Day weekend. Conducted by La Coalicion Deportiva Hispano-Americana, this program brought 16 little leagues together to compete for the title of Pequena Liga champions of New York.

The Hispanic-American Sports Coalition was founded in 1992 as a vehicle for advancing the opportunities for sports activities in the Hispanic community in New York City. The coalition has grown to include representatives from 26 different countries who participate in a variety of sports in both local and international tournaments. In addition to promoting and organizing sports leagues, the coalition also works with members of the community to fight drug addiction, combat discrimination within

the sports community, and rehabilitate local sporting facilities.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, as well as my fellow New Yorkers, to take this opportunity to salute the Hispanic-American Sports Coalition for its good work, and the many youngsters who took part in its World Series tournament.

#### TRIBUTE TO INDUSTRY-EDUCATION ALLIANCE

HON. THOMAS J. BILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. BILEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support and recognize the significant achievements of the Industry-Education Alliance [IEA], a major training effort to break the cycle of unemployment and government assistance by builders and educators in Richmond, VA.

The IEA is designed to train adult students who are unemployed, underemployed, or dislocated from other industries, for lasting careers in the homebuilding industry. A coalition for Richmond area and national organizations including: the Home Builders Association of Richmond; J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College; the Henrico County Public Schools; the Home Builders Institute; the educational arm of the National Association of Home Builders; the Partnership for American Vocational Education [PAVE]; and the Education and Training Foundation, are involved in a unique education initiative to train people to become skilled carpentry framers.

During a 6-month training period, professional builders teach adult students the math-related concepts associated with homebuilding and the skills necessary to read blueprints and frame homes. Since the start of this program, all of the IEA program graduates have been hired by Richmond area builders, subcontractors and remodelers, earning on average 31 percent above entry level wages.

This year the IEA celebrates its third anniversary of training adults for new careers in America's homebuilding industry. The IEA has been a great boon for my State in both its social and economic contributions. I am very proud of the Richmond IEA programs and salute them for forming one of the Nation's leading school-to-work training models.

#### CELEBRATING A GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Shirley and Samuel Seiler's golden wedding anniversary on September 11.

Originally from Brooklyn, NY, they met on Coney Island and he asked her to marry him 10 days after they met. They were married in 1944 and have worked together to raise a family, accomplish careers, and now enjoy all the rewards of their labors together.



They have been blessed with three daughters and three grandchildren who fill their lives with joy.

Mr. Seiler attributes the success of his marriage to his wife, who has always supported him in decisions affecting their lives, encouraged him to reach goals he aimed for, and is steadfast in her devotion to her family. Because a successful marriage is a joint effort, Mr. Seiler has contributed as much to reach this joyous celebration.

I want to join with their family and friends in warmest congratulations on their golden wedding anniversary and sincere wishes for many more anniversaries.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE INTRASTATE MOTOR CARRIER TRANSPORTATION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1994

**HON. MARIA CANTWELL**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. Speaker, today I join with Representative NICK JOE RAHALL, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, in introducing legislation to correct some technical problems in a bill that was recently signed into law. I commend Chairman RAHALL for his leadership on this issue.

On August 8, 1994, the House approved legislation to preempt intrastate trucking regulations. H.R. 2739, conference report on the Federal Aviation Administration authorization contains provisions that preempt State trucking regulations pertaining to prices, routes, and services.

As I have previously stated, I have been concerned that all Members of the House were not afforded the usual opportunities for input, discussion, and votes on this critical issues. This trucking deregulation section was not marked up by the House subcommittee, or full committee, nor was it specifically considered and open to amendment on the House floor. The House had one vote on a wide-ranging aviation bill which contained the trucking deregulation provision. I do not believe that all the possible implications of this legislation were thoroughly studied and considered under the expedited process used for this issue.

In the weeks since the bill passed, serious questions have been raised about the impact that this law could have on curbside recycling programs. Concerns have also been discussed about how towing services could be treated under the law. I do not believe that Members of the House intended to disrupt these recycling programs and towing services with the passage of H.R. 2739.

The bill we are introducing today merely provides a technical correction to H.R. 2739 clarifying that the law does not apply to transportation of garbage and refuse, recyclables pursuant to programs conducted under the auspices of any unit of government, as well as motor carriers providing tow or wrecker services.

I urge my colleagues to support the Intrastate Motor Carrier Transportation Technical Corrections Act of 1994.

#### INTRASTATE MOTOR CARRIER TRANSPORTATION TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

**HON. NICK J. RAHALL II**

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, last month Congress passed H.R. 2739, the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994, which included a provision in section 601 to preempt State economic regulation of intrastate trucking. Today, I am introducing a technical corrections bill to address two items which I do not believe Congress intended to be within the scope of section 601.

The primary thrust of section 601 is to address issues relating to the transportation by motor carrier of general freight and express small packages. The act clearly provides for continued State regulation of safety requirements and the transportation of household goods.

During consideration of this legislation, the question was raised as to how it could affect garbage and refuse collectors. In the conference committee report, it was clearly stated that the motor carrier preemption provision does not preempt State regulation of these entities as garbage and refuse and not considered property. Subsequent to congressional action on H.R. 2739, however, it has been brought to our attention that if the garbage or refuse consists of recyclable materials, the transportation of these recyclable materials would be affected by section 601 as they are considered property having value.

The technical corrections bill I am introducing today would allow economic regulation to continue, where it exists, of the intrastate transportation by motor carrier of recyclable materials in those instances where the transportation is undertaken under the auspices of a unit of local government. In this regard, I would like to commend our colleagues, MARIA CANTWELL who is joining me in introducing this legislation, and PETER DEFazio, for their diligence in seeking this correction to section 601. They have brought to my attention that many municipalities have franchised residential solid waste haulers and that under section 601, while a city's ability to franchise and regulate solid waste haulers as it relates to garbage or refuse without value would be maintained, they would have no authority to encourage and regulate residential curbside recycling efforts. I share their view that this inconsistency is not particularly in the public interest.

Another unintended consequence of section 601 involves the question of whether it affects tow truck and wrecker operations.

According to the Interstate Commerce Commission, under this legislation a State may argue that it has the jurisdiction to continue to regulate tow truck operations. Since the bill clearly preserves State authority over safety, a state could maintain that it needs to control tow truck operators as a matter of public safety. Alternatively, a State might assert a Constitutional argument that tow truck operators may be subjected to regulation under the police power.

However, in order to clearly settle this question, I am including in this technical corrections bill a provision to provide for continued State economic regulation of intrastate tow and wrecker services where such regulation exists. Again, in my view, the intent of section 601 was to address issues relating to the transportation by motor carrier of general freight and express small packages. I do not believe there was any intent to affect motor carriers, such as tow truck operations.

Moreover, the public interest would certainly be preserved by the continued economic regulation of tow and wrecker services where States choose to engage in such regulation. In the same fashion as section 601 provided for continued State economic regulation of the transportation of household goods on the basis that these operations often deal directly with the general public for their services, rather than with businesses, so too do tow and wrecker services.

Mr. Speaker, I do not believe this legislation should pose any controversy. Again, it simply clarifies the intent of Congress in enacting section 601 of H.R. 2739.

#### TRIBUTE TO EAGLE SCOUT MICHAEL T. SACCOCCIA

**HON. JACK REED**

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 12, 1994*

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a distinguished young man from Rhode Island who has attained the rank of Eagle Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. He is Michael T. Saccoccia of Troop One in Coventry, RI, and he is honored this week for his noteworthy achievement.

Not every young American who joins the Boy Scouts earns the prestigious Eagle Scout Award. In fact, only 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts do. To earn the award, a Boy Scout must fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service, and outdoor skills. He must earn 21 Merit Badges, 11 of which are required from areas such as citizenship in the community, citizenship in the Nation, citizenship in the world, safety, environmental science, and first aid.

As he progresses through the Boy Scout ranks, a Scout must demonstrate participation in increasingly more responsible service projects. He must also demonstrate leadership skills by holding one or more specific youth leadership positions in his patrol and/or troop. This young man has distinguished himself in accordance with these criteria.

For his Eagle Scout project, Michael removed and installed new carpeting at St. Vincent de Paul's Rectory in Coventry, RI.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting Eagle Scout Michael T. Saccoccia. In turn, we must duly recognize the Boy Scouts of America for establishing the Eagle Scout Award and the strenuous criteria its aspirants must meet. This program has, through its 84 years, honed and enhanced the leadership skills and commitment to public service of many outstanding Americans, two dozen of whom now serve in the House.

It is my sincere belief that Michael T. Saccoccia will continue his public service and in so doing will further distinguish himself and consequently better his community. I join friends, colleagues, and family who this week salute him.

IN SUPPORT OF SENATE  
AMENDMENT 87 TO H.R. 4624

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the motion to concur with Senate amendment 87.

EPA's proposed reformulated gasoline rule for foreign refiners is the product of a backroom deal that would undercut the goals of the Clean Air Act and subjugate critical environmental protection to technical trade concerns.

It is an example of what happens when trade policy and environmental policy are made in separate forums, and it is why I have worked to ensure that, in the future, trade agreements will be negotiated with a full understanding of their environmental implications.

EPA needs to back off of this backdoor proposal. It should scrap this rule and start over, following an open process that complies with the Administrative Procedures Act, and it should develop a final rule that protects the domestic environment and satisfies our obligations under international trade agreements.

Mr. Speaker, last December, EPA issued a so-called final reformulated gasoline rule that was challenged before the GATT by Venezuela. Then, after intercession by the State Department, EPA rewrote the rule to respond to Venezuela's concerns. This bizarre rule-making process, which seemed designed to meet a predetermined outcome, does not seem to be in line with the open process called for in the Administrative Procedures Act.

It is not only the process EPA used that is highly questionable but also the result. When EPA issued its final rule last December, it had good reasons for not giving foreign refiners the authority to establish individual baselines for imported RFG. As the EPA stated in issuing the final rule:

There is a fundamental distinction between EPA's ability to monitor and enforce regulatory requirements that would apply against domestic as opposed to foreign refiners. Simply put, domestic refiners are subject to the full panoply of EPA's regulatory jurisdiction and compliance monitoring, while not all foreign refiners desiring to produce reformulated and/or conventional gasoline would be subject to EPA's regulatory jurisdiction with equivalent certainty.

Somehow, between December and May, when EPA reversed itself on the foreign refiner issue, the EPA's serious concerns managed to evaporate like fugitive emissions into the atmosphere.

The EPA now seems to be unable to protect the domestic environment without sparking a trade challenge from Venezuela. This situation

is exactly the kind of dilemma we will continue to face until the trade and environmental experts start to work together.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, EPA's arbitrary rule-making raises serious questions about the validity of other U.S. environmental regulations. During the NAFTA and GATT debates, Members of Congress have been assured that U.S. environmental standards would not be struck down by trade challenges because our rule-making process was science-based and not arbitrary. However, the reformulated gasoline rulemaking process was almost completely arbitrary and based not on science but on political pressure from the State Department and the Government of Venezuela.

Mr. Speaker, starting with this reformulated gasoline rule, I want to know whether EPA can assure Congress that its rulemaking process is science-based and able to withstand future GATT challenges. Because from this position, it certainly looks as though a flawed process has produced a seriously flawed reformulated gasoline rule that will not only damage our domestic environment but will also hinder our future efforts to integrate reasonable environmental protection with measures to expand trade.

If we vote to support Senate Amendment 87, we can stop this arbitrary fiasco in its tracks and get to the business of producing sensible environmental protection in a way that lives up to our GATT responsibilities.

I urge my colleagues to support the motion to concur.

OPPOSED TO SENATE  
AMENDMENT 87

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to Senate amendment 87.

The Senate language to block EPA from implementing its reformulated gas regulations is a bad policy.

Accepting the Senate provision will have a devastating impact on our Nation. The pending rule is simply meant to subject foreign refiners to the same environmental standards as domestic refiners. This issue boils down to efforts by the U.S. domestic refiners to gain the competitive edge in market share over the domestic independents, who rely on imported oil for their product.

Allowing the EPA to proceed with its reformulated gas rules will have no environmental impact. The domestic refining industry stipulates that Venezuelan and other foreign oil is dirtier than United States gasoline. This simply is not the case.

Take olefin content for example. The fact is that on olefin, just one of many polluting compounds in gasoline, Venezuelan gasoline is comparable to gas being marketed by many of our own domestic refiners.

Just yesterday, the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association released its national fuel survey, indicating that Venezuelan oil fared better on olefin content, 22 percent in 1990, than many domestic refiners, like Mobile Oil in

New York City, 26 percent; and Getty, nearly 25 percent; and Texaco, nearly 24 percent in Philadelphia. A little known fact is that Venezuelan gasoline is actually superior on air standards for benzene and aromatics.

The Senate language will create serious problems for consumers, especially citizens in Northeastern States that count on imported gasoline for as much as 30 percent of their energy needs. Nationwide, we rely on gasoline imports for 3 to 5 percent of domestic consumption each day. The dislocation of imported fuel could potentially raise the price of gasoline 15 to 22 cents per gallon. This will have a dismantling effect on the New England economy, increase inflationary pressures, and will inflict supply shortages throughout the Northeast and the Nation as a whole.

Mr. Speaker, this is a matter of fairness and energy security for our citizens—merely treating domestic importers with the same environmental standards for reformulated gasoline under the Clean Air Act as domestic refiners.

I strongly urge my colleagues to insist on the House position—to ensure that both domestic and imported environmentally sound gasoline can serve our citizens.

RAWLEY FARNSWORTH: POSITIVE  
ROLE MODEL FOR GAYS

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a true role model for gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth across the Nation, Rawley Farnsworth.

On Oscar night, March 21, 1994, it was Tom Hanks who paid tribute to Rawley Farnsworth before a television audience of a billion people. Rawley Farnsworth, he said, taught him to "act well the part—there all the glory lies."

It was Rawley Farnsworth who first taught Hanks the basics of acting and inspired him to strive for excellence in his profession. That effort, which began in Skyline High School in Oakland, where Farnsworth taught Hanks, culminated in the Best Actor Oscar that Hanks recently received for his role in the critically acclaimed film, "Philadelphia."

On August 26, 1994, the Triangle Alliance of Marin, a major new gay and lesbian rights organization in my district, is also honoring Rawley Farnsworth by bestowing on him the first annual Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Role Model/Mentor Award.

This award is of the utmost importance, because it not only recognizes the accomplishments of exceptional role models like Rawley Farnsworth, but it also recognizes the urgent need for positive role models for gay youth. As Rawley Farnsworth himself has said, "Young gay [people] need someone whose footsteps they can follow, someone they can respect. Many young gays think homosexuality is a curse. They need to learn that they can accomplish as much as someone in the straight community."

That is exactly what Rawley Farnsworth's career was all about. Throughout his outstanding career as a drama teacher, Farnsworth



taught his students how to excel in their profession. His efforts not only helped create a superstar, Tom Hanks, whose performances have touched us all, but they also inspired and motivated countless other young people who have gone on to make more of themselves than would otherwise have been the case.

Mr. Speaker, a true role model inspires us and teaches us to use our natural talents in ways that we would otherwise not be able. And in this way, Rawley Farnsworth has been a role model to all of us. He has shown us the way, through courage, fortitude, and hard work, to enrich our lives and reach for the stars.

While much progress has been made in recent years, growing up gay in America is still extremely difficult. But because of the valiant efforts of people like Rawley Farnsworth, that process is becoming easier for gay youth across the Nation. And because of people like him, we can begin to dream about a day in which gays, lesbians, and bisexuals will truly enjoy the same rights and the same opportunities as all citizens of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the Triangle Alliance of Marin deserves to be commended for recognizing the importance of role models and mentors in the lives of gay, lesbian, and bisexual youth. And Rawley Farnsworth is deeply deserving of the award he is receiving today. There is nothing more worthy of honor than the noble act of helping our young people achieve their very best in this Nation. Not only is Rawley Farnsworth deeply deserving of the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual Role Model/Mentor Award, he is deeply deserving of thanks from all Americans who value the future of our children.

#### ABATE: CARING HAWGS

#### HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization that is a model for caring about one's own community. ABATE, American Bikers Aiming Towards Education, is a nationwide organization with over 3,400 members in Michigan. On Sunday, September 4, region 7, including Huron, Tuscola, and Sanilac Counties within my 5th Congressional District held a meeting to review its efforts to educate the public and its members about motorcycle riding.

More noticeably, though, is the fact that ABATE region 7, under the leadership of Butch Brown, continues its efforts to give back to the community through very impressive programs. It is beginning its preparations for another annual toy run, in which last year's primary recipients were abused children. It reviewed on-going efforts for a food drive for the needy in their organization and in their community. And many members and community leaders are interested in their next annual bowl-a-thon, which this year helped provide needed funds for three emergency medical teams and support for the Kingston Fire and Rescue Service to purchase its own Jaws of Life. They also helped raise funds to maintain Evergreen County Park in Sanilac County.

Their efforts exemplify the best of Americans helping themselves and their neighbors through hard work and dedication.

Mr. Speaker, motorcycle riding is a sport enjoyed by a wide variety of people. Yes, there are those who look like the bike riders that have been romanticized by Hollywood. But there are also many other professionals and housewives who enjoy the thrill of open riding provided by safe motorcycling. Their free spirits have involved them in legislative battles against certain laws their members consider to be unnecessary, and that is why they also like ABATE to be known as meaning "A Brotherhood Against Totalitarian Enactments". People may disagree with their specific proposals, but they must respect their rebel spirit that was a necessary ingredient in our Nation's birth and in becoming the leading supporter of freedom in the world.

Businesses throughout the tri-county area of region 7 have been most supportive of the several fund raising efforts made by ABATE, and are to be commended for their willingness in helping their communities help themselves.

Mr. Speaker, the Harleys and other motorcycles are symbols of their freedom from the confinement that so many of us find at our work or even in our cars. But these Hawgs also demonstrate that the members of ABATE, and region 7 in particular, are on a wonderful road of life caring about the people that are met along the way. I encourage our colleagues to learn about ABATE activities in their own districts and to become involved with people who know how to care, know how to give, and know how to ride the wheels of life.

#### NATIONAL GUARD PISTOL AND RIFLE TEAMS WIN NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

#### HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 12, 1994

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, the 1994 national championships were recently held at Camp Perry, OH. The all-guard pistol and rifle teams won the national team championships. The team was composed of members of the National Guard from various States around the country. I wanted to bring the results of these matches to your attention.

The pistol team won the national trophy team championship. The team captain was Lt. Col. Sherman G. Fletcher, Idaho Army National Guard [ARNG] and the coach was M.Sgt. Wilfred Buege, Michigan ARNG. The team members were Sfc. Charles Alexander, Mississippi ARNG; Sfc. Norbert Roth, Montana ARNG; Sfc. Fred Little, Vermont ARNG; and M.Sgt. Merle Carlsgaard, Idaho ARNG.

The rifle team defeated 43 other teams to win the national infantry team trophy. The team captain was CWO Hager L. Hollon, Kentucky ARNG and the M.Sgt. Dale E. Bowman, Maryland ARNG was the team coach. The other team members were S.Sgt. David J. Kerin, Pennsylvania ARNG; Sfc. Peter K. Viau, Vermont ARNG; Spec. Edward M. Scruggs, Colorado ARNG; Maj. Jerry G. Penn, Oklahoma ARNG; Sfc. William G. Kessinger,

Illinois ARNG; and M.Sgt. Jonathan N. Shew, Oregon ARNG.

S.Sgt. Kerin won several individual matches, including the national match course for which he received the Daniel Boone trophy plaque as the overall winner.

#### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, September 13, 1994, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

#### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

##### SEPTEMBER 14

9:00 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Gus A. Owen, of California, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine safety issues relating to truck lengths.

SR-253

10:30 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings on S. 1834, authorizing funds for programs of the Comprehensive Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund); to be followed by a hearing and consideration of the nominations of Frank N. Newman, of California, to be Deputy Secretary, Edward S. Knight, of Texas, to be General Counsel, and Stuart L. Brown, of Maryland, to be an Assistant General Counsel, all of the Department of the Treasury.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on the nominations of Paul G. Kaminski, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Technology, and Frederick F. Y. Pang, of Hawaii, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management.

SR-222

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings on pending legislation.  
SR-418

Affairs for Health, and other pending  
calendar business.  
SR-418

SEPTEMBER 28

9:00 a.m.  
Office of Technology Assessment  
Board Meeting, to consider pending business.  
EF-100, Capitol

SEPTEMBER 21

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
SD-366

SEPTEMBER 22

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
Mineral Resources Development and Production Subcommittee  
To hold hearings to examine immigration in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.  
SD-366

SEPTEMBER 29

9:30 a.m.  
Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings to examine the Agreement for Cooperation on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy Between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).  
SD-366

2:00 p.m.  
Veterans' Affairs  
Business meeting, to consider the nomination of Kenneth W. Kizer, of California, to be Under Secretary of Veterans

affairs. The nomination of Kenneth W. Kizer, of California, to be Under Secretary of Veterans Affairs was announced on September 12, 1994. Mr. Kizer is currently the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs. He has been in the Department of Veterans Affairs for over 20 years. Mr. Kizer has a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of California, Los Angeles, and a Master's degree in Public Administration from the University of Southern California. He has also served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs, and as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs.

Mr. Kizer has a long history of public service. He has served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs, and as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs. He has also served as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs, and as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, Department of Veterans Affairs.

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**NORRIS BURNING**  
The NORRIS nuclear power plant, located in the town of Norris, Tennessee, is the only nuclear power plant in the world that has been designated as a National Historic Landmark. The plant was built in 1954 and is one of the oldest nuclear power plants in the United States. The plant has a rich history and has been a major source of electricity for the region. The plant has been designated as a National Historic Landmark because of its significance in the history of nuclear power. The plant has been a major source of electricity for the region and has been a major source of employment for the town of Norris. The plant has been a major source of electricity for the region and has been a major source of employment for the town of Norris.

**CALLING FOR DEBATE ON  
NATION OF NATION**  
The American people are being asked to debate the issue of the Nation of Islam. The Nation of Islam is a religious and political organization that was founded in 1930 by Wallace F. Muhammad. The organization has a long history and has been a major force in the African American community. The organization has been designated as a National Historic Landmark because of its significance in the history of the African American community. The organization has been a major source of inspiration for the African American community and has been a major source of employment for the town of Detroit. The organization has been a major source of inspiration for the African American community and has been a major source of employment for the town of Detroit.

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